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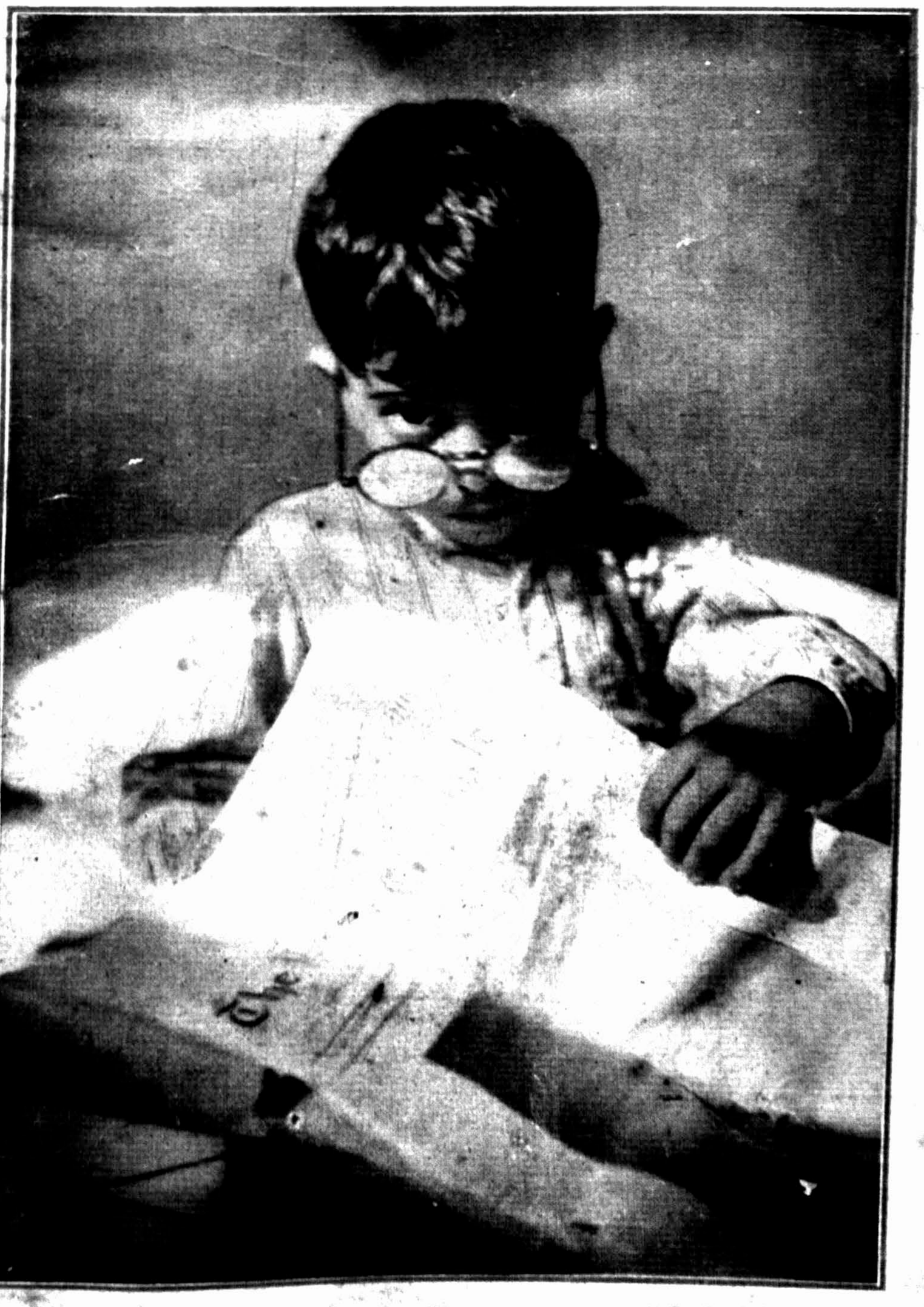
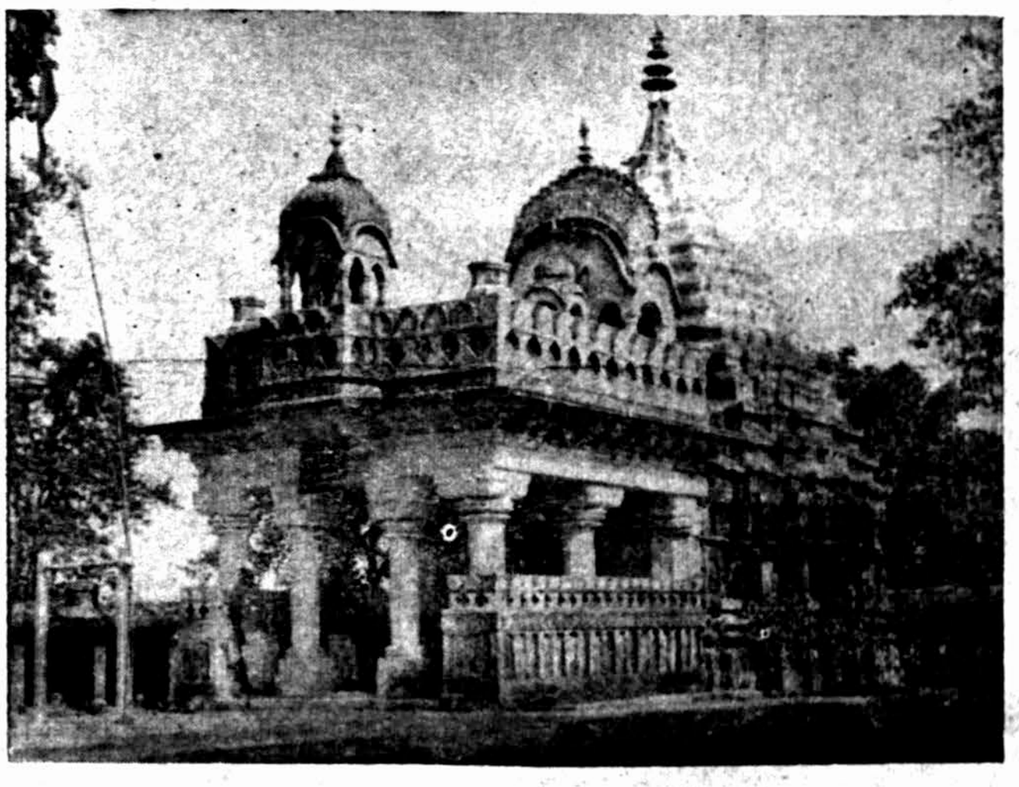


'A CONSTANT READER'

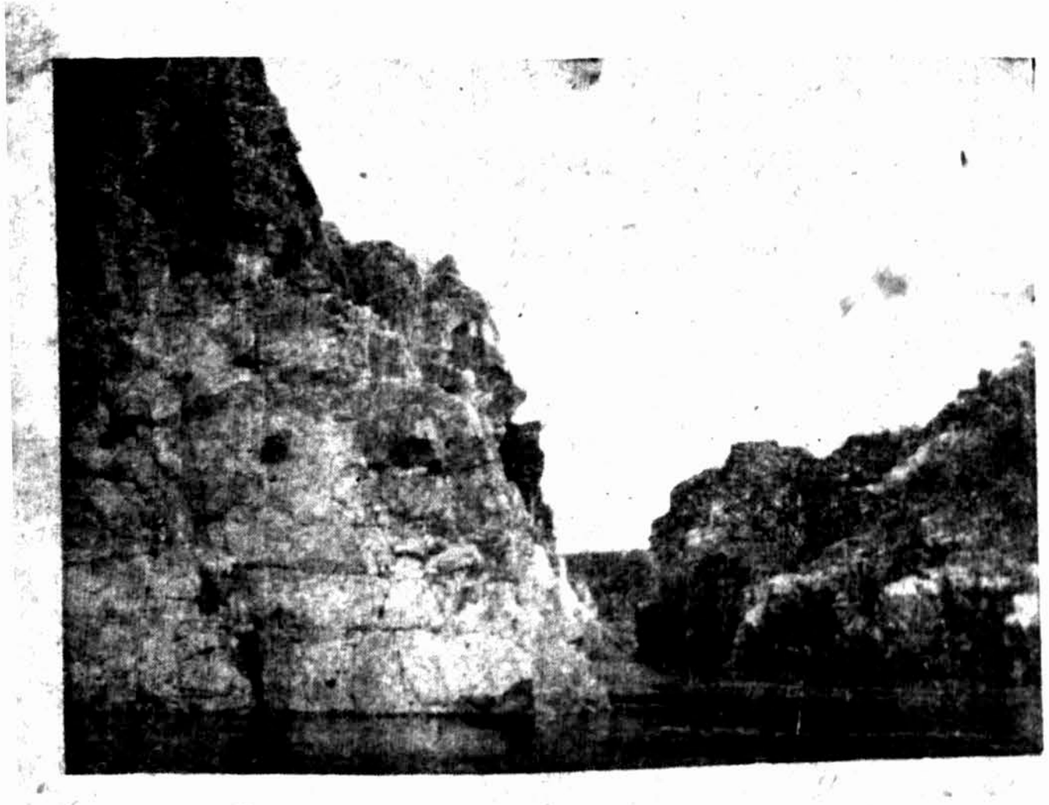
—S. B. Nayampally

WHERE THE CONGRESS WILL NEXT MEET

The next session of the Indian National Congress will be held in Feb. 1939 in the village of Bheraghat near Tripuri, about 13 miles frcm Jubbulpore. The village is noted not only for its extensive ruins of an 11th century temple, but also for the famous Marble Rocks and the Narbudda Fall nearby. On the left is a village scene from Tripuri, while on the right is the site selected for the Congress Session.



The Gowri-Shankar Temple (centre) in Tripuri is a modern structure built on the ruins of the old. To the left and right are the mutilated figures of two of the 64 "Yoginis" or minor goddesses attending on the spouse of Shiva, which are installed in as many niches in a circular wall round the temple in the centre. Every one of these 64 idols, which are life-sized and of fine workmanship, is found mutilated in some part or other.



The famous Marble Rocks on either side of Narbudda River.

The Narbudda Fall near Tripuri Village.

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POOR WHITE BLOOD

By D. F. KARAKA

I moved heaven and earth to try and listen to the ring-side broadcast from America of the Louis-Schmeling fight. Unfortunately as this was not relayed by the B.B.C. from London, reception in India was almost impossible and I cannot boast of a set that can pick up America direct.

However, the first thing I heard as I woke next morning was that the idol of Hitler, the thoroughbred Aryan, had thrown in the towel after tasting the dust. The dark, Bible-reading Negro had driven home the power of the black man and in the briefest of moments had laid out the whitest of white men. For that was how I looked upon that fight—a fight between the white man and the black And my heart leapt up with joy as I heard that the black man had triumphed.

* * * *

I am not a very keen enthusiast of boxing. I do not understand very much about the science of boxing. To me it is still another way of giving vent to that primitive feeling within man to knock the other man out. You have seen two youngsters go hammer and tongs for each other to vindicate their honour! No matter which of them wins you see them doing what little damage they can do to each other to settle some argument, which to us may seem almost a joke. One or the other—or both—comes out of it with a black eye. But whoever wins, the self-respect of both is for ever preserved. That is how I have always looked at boxing—however advanced it may have been.

As I watched the inter-varsity annual boxing events, I have felt indifferent as to the result. If Oxford won, I shouted a little more, but if Cambridge produced a plucky fighter, we were gallant enough to give him applause. It was all rather friendly and if possible we would have liked both sides to win and enjoy the sport.

But, there are times when a fight, especially one for the world title, has a deeper significance. The Louis-Schmeling fight was for me not only good sport, but a fight for supremacy between the white man and the black. In every punch of him, Louis spoke with the voice of coloured men all over the world, and the Aryan Schmeling stood for the symbol of whiteness, which this world wants to glorify.

* * * *

It would have been different had his Nazi dictator not emphasised the alleged superiority of his race to take his vengeance—a cowardly vengeance against a more helpless Semite people. Once upon a time there was no colour bar in Germany. Indian students who smarted under the injustice of the colour bar in England were only too glad to spend their vacations in Germany. They often told me that Germany never looked upon men in terms of white men and black. To-day when they go to Berlin and Munich they are not so happy. In the isolation of the Aryans, they have also excluded those who were coloured.

Joe Louis has not one drop of white blood He is as far removed from the white man as the North Pole is from the South There could be no greater opposite to the white man and Aryan blood. But Schmeling stood for all that was blonde and white. That is why, however good a fighter he may have been I rejoiced with thousands of others when the black man won.

* * *

There have been many fights for the world title, in which I have taken the interest which one would take in the Derby or the Grand National, the finals of Wimbledon, the Test Match, the Walker Cup, the Boat Race, the Cup Final and other such items of sport. I remember many years ago how much I wanted Dempsey to win against Firpo and how sorry I was when he was knocked out of the ring. But that was just a partiality I acquired along with so many others, who had glorified Dempsey into an idol of the ring and who were not aware of the existence of Firpo. But all these fights were fights between white men and I soon forgot all about them.

Only once did I hear of a fight which had that deeper significance which the Louis-Smeling fight has had for me. It was when Siki battled with Carpentier on that memorable Sunday in Paris. It was many many years ago and I was too young, perhaps, to understand that significance I speak of now. Nor was I in Paris at that time. But those like me who understood that something which touched the soul, have conveyed an impression which is lasting and which made me feel as if I too was in Paris at that time.

* * * *

Let me tell you something about that fight. Georges Carpentier was an idol in Paris. A tall handsome Frenchman, he could walk about Paris as if he owned the place. The women cheered him wherever he went. He was the symbol of all that sophistication that was Paris. Siki was more like the primitive man from the jungle. A negro—and very probably from darkest Africa—he walked about Paris trailing a lion behind him. He walked with that lion on the lead as one would with one's favourite dog. He amused Paris. He tickled that peculiar sense of humour which Paris has for the eccentric. French women have always liked to keep pet monkeys, and pet animals which were different from the ordinary and orthodox. A lion was something new in the streets of Paris. And with complete sang-froid Siki walked about the Champses-Elysees, as if nothing was the matter.

When they entered the ring, the sympathy of the crowd was all with Carpentier. He was not only of Paris, but he was also a white man. Siki was looked upon as a coloured invader. The fight began and many hard blows were exchanged. One of these accidentally caused Carpentier to slip and fall, and Siki as a polite gesture, which we would hardly associate with a man of his type and his primitive breeding, rushed up towards him to pick him up and put him on his feet again. The vanity of the white man must have been hurt, for Carpentier took advantage of Siki's politeness and landed his fist in a most ungallant way on the man who had come to help him.

* * * *

Then the fight really began. Politeness was forgotten. It was not to win the title that they were fighting, but to avenge the feelings of two races of this world. It was a straight issue between the white man and the black. All the jungle instinct of self-preservation was to be seen in every move of the great Siki. He stood up and fought as if he was fighting for his very life. But he was fighting for more than that. He was fighting for the self-respect of his people—the oppressed coloured men of this world. Paris saw that man fight and knew what it meant to him and the sympathy of the crowd was with him, who was fighting against their own idol. Only in Paris could this ever happen—whatever one may say about the French people. They cheered him with every blow he landed on the body of Carpentier, because they admired the spirit in which he fought and they sympathised with his cause. Siki wanted to avenge the insults which had been suffered by the coloured men of this world, one such example of which was the way in which Carpentier had responded to his polite gesture.

That day Carpentier took the thrashing of his life even as Schmeling did from Louis. When Siki finished and was declared the winner over the prostrate body of the white man, he was seen again that same evening walking with the lion behind him, cheered by frantic crowds in the streets of Paris.

* * * *

My applause for Louis is the same. I cheer him not because he stands for a good boxer, but for the symbol of that which is very dear to my heart. It shows that white blood is poor after all and I want to rejoice, because I know that had Schmeling won, Hitler and his kind would have rejoiced just as much as I do now. There will always be a soft corner in my heart for the BROWN BOMBER And all this despite my own Aryan blood.

Slovac peasants in their picturesque national costumes.

Sensational Trials In Burma

(Continued from our last Sunday's issue).

On the 28th of October, the day before Mr. Justice Cunliffe heard the appeal, the man Saya San at 11.33 p.m. caused himself to be proclaimed King of Burma, assuming the title or style of Thupannaka Galon Raja. The coronation took place at the Myasein Taung-yo Pagoda in the Insein district, half an hour's run by car from the High Court. Not a single official heard of it, though it was whispered through the villages of the whole country. The ceremony was carried out in the traditional manner, employing the five regalia of the White Umbrella, the Crown of Victory, the Victorious Sword, the Slipper, and the Whisk. On 21 December, a fortnight after my transfer, Thupannaka Galon Raja entered his palace on Alaungtaung Hill in Tharrawady, where he break-fasted with his five queens in the presence of his four ministers. Thereafter, seated upon his 'Thihathana' throne, beneath which was a lion of banyan wood with ruby eyes, he reviewed his army, four regiments under the command of Thirinawrata, his general. As they marched past a prayer was chanted: 'May Thupannaka Galon Raja live at Aung Chan Tha, the City of Wealth and Victory, and may his contemplations be speedily successful. May the Guardian Spirits of the Religion, the Dragons and the King of Angels sustain him. May he become Emperor of the Four Islands and of the thousand lesser isles adjacent to them.' At the end of the review a proclamation was read—'In the name of Our Lord and for the Church's greater glory I, Thupannaka Galon Raja, declares war upon the heathen English who have enslaved us.' The army marched away. The rebellion was to begin the following night.

The extraordinary thing about the last paragraph is its truth.

The Rebellion

By MAURICE COLLIS

All this actually happened on 21 December 1930. Had a London reporter been present that day on Alaungtaung Hill and been told the gist of what was said, it is doubtful whether he would have known what to wire to his paper. Was it a pageant he was witnessing, an historical play, some reconstruction of the twelfth century? Could these people really be thinking of war against an English Government?

But they were. In the words of the official Blue book issued later, the rebellion 'was undoubtedly organized to overthrow the existing Government by force of arms.' That it could have had economic causes was scouted. There was only one motive and one object—hatred of the Government and intention to destroy it. So the Government itself said.

In this connection it is interesting to note that one of the two heads which, it is alleged, the rebels were most anxious to take belonged to Mr. Booth Gravely—an allegation not inconsistent with the Government's estimate of its own unpopularity.

Rebels Want To Constrain Ghost

In this matter of heads, however, one should beware of adopting too prosaic an explanation. Besides wanting to indulge their dislike of Mr. Booth Gravely, the rebels had a practical reason—they also wished to make use of his ghost. In chapter one I gave some information about the constraint of ghosts, how the same might be used to guard treasure. In an earlier book about Burma I described how Tepathin, the ghost of a man who had been put to death to watch a gate, fought for Burma against the Tartars. For all I know Tepathin may originally have been a Tartar. Certain it is that the rebels intended to constrain Mr. Booth Gravely's ghost to fight for Burma against the English. Mr. Booth Gravely, I am glad to say, is still alive and prosperous, but the rebels, determined to get one Englishman at least to fight for them, killed Mr. Fields-Clarke of the Imperial Forest Service. In subsequent battles between the rebel army and the Government's forces Mr. Fields-Clarke's ghost was seen striding in the Burmese van. So a number of Burmans have stated; but some have also said that if they could have taken Mr. Booth Gravely the rebellion would have stood a better chance.

It is curious to reflect that, alive, hatred of oneself may provoke a rebellion which, dead, one's ghost may be seen leading to victory. Really, local men should be careful how they adventure into the East!

On 21 December, the very day Thupannaka Galon Raja entered his palace, His Excellency Sir Joseph Maung Gyi held a durbar in Tharrawady town, which is situated not far from Alaungtaung Hill. In the course of his speech he informed the assembled peasantry that a petition which they had submitted for reduced taxation could not be granted. Unknown to him there was present in the audience a body of Thupannaka Galon Raja's men who had been deputed to attend the durbar pending the outbreak of the rebellion on the following night. The rebels listened to His Excellency's speech, which hardened their intention to destroy the Government. It is said that Sir Joseph was in grave peril that day. Some of the rebels were for a sudden stroke at him. Had that counsel prevailed he could hardly have escaped, because his guard would have been taken wholly by surprise. Why he was spared is not precisely known; it may have been because he was the first Burman to be Governor.

Rebellion Starts

The next night the rebellion began. As Excise Commissioner my duties lay elsewhere, and I was able to watch its development like an ordinary observer. It provided one of the most extraordinary spectacles of the twentieth century. Though a peasant revolt it was not concerned with obtaining a reform of rural economy, but was wholly political.

The peasants rose because that was their way of expressing the national dislike of a foreign government. Every man and woman in Burma wanted to get rid of the English Government, not because it was oppressive or lacking in good qualities but because its policy was pro-English instead of being pro-Burman. The educated classes, realizing that they were living in the twentieth century adopted the tactics which the times offer to unarmed and subject peoples; they presented their claim for a free government to Parliament. The peasantry, whose education was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic had no notion what to live in the twentieth century might mean, and having no way except the traditional way of insurrection, of showing their dissatisfaction, they broke out as best they could. Their best was the best of an age that was gone. The immemorial beliefs of the countryside appeared to them more real than the actualities of 1930.

They had no arms except swords and a few shot guns, mostly home-made. But for them astrology was more actual than armament. Astrologically the end of English rule in Burma was indicated. The science showed that the Burmese would again rule their country about that time. Clearly, therefore, a rebellion was bound to succeed.

It stood to reason, however, that a man with a sword could not ordinarily overcome a man with a rifle, because he could not reach him and use his sword. But since the rebellion was sure of success there must be some way of overcoming that difficulty.

Clearly there was a way. In the East the power of the mind over the body had always been deeply studied. The sages had demonstrated that by meditation the mind could become so powerful that it could preserve the body from ill. It could render the body, as it were, invulnerable. Everybody could not be a sage and command the power which meditation gave, but fortunately there were short cuts. The sages had left prescriptions. The Burmese countryside was rich in these prescriptions.

Fighting With "Magic"

There were medicines. At 11-50 p.m. on the day of his coronation Thupannaka Galon Raja drank such a medicine. And there was tatooing. If certain letters were tatooed on the body the power which those letters symbolized was transferred to the body. By the proper use of pills, oils, chanted formulas, and cabalistic signs, ordinary people could become as strong as sages and be made invulnerable to bullets†

Armed in this manner the rebel bands advanced against the forces of Law and Government.

To show what a fight is like between persons armed with guns and persons armed with magic I shall quote a portion of a court judgment.

'The headman of Shwe-in-don, hearing that a rebel gang had occupied a neighbouring monastery, summoned a party of his villagers, each with a gun, and marched to the monastery. Outside the garden they met a body of thirty men, waving charmed handkerchiefs and swords. Their leaders called out that they must take the guns. After a little while they advanced upon the headman, who retreated towards a banyan-tree. The rebels had one home-made gun and this they discharged, reciting a war slogan. The headman's party returned the fire and killed seven and wounded many others. The rebels, wounded and unwounded fled into the forest.'

Queer little battles of this kind occurred all over the country. Men advanced upon machine-guns chanting formulas; with amulets in their hands they ran upon regular troops. They pointed their fingers at aeroplanes and expected to see them fall. They were animated by proclamations such as that issued by the President of the High Missionary Society, a lieutenant of Thupannaka Galon Raja, who had taken the style, Dewathila-aungmyayatana, the Holy Lion, the Spirited and Victorious Mya, and who declared: 'Burma is meant only for Burmans, but the heretics took away King Thibaw by force and robbed him of Burma. They have ruined our race and religion and now have the effrontery to call us rebels. The heathen English are the rebels. We have never robbed another's country.' There

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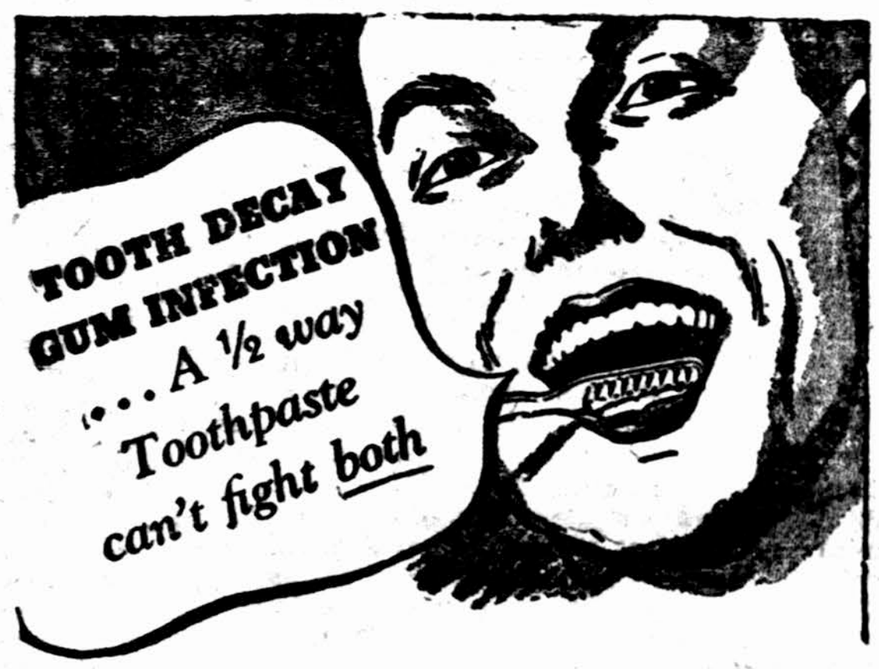
†Inquiry would probably disclose that the rank and file of both the Chinese and Japanese armies, in spite of their modern equipment, have beliefs of this kind in a modified form.



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BEE-KEEPING: As A Hobby And As A Village Industry

(BY S. NAGESWARAN, B.Sc.)

Poverty and need make themselves evident on all sides when one goes among the village people of rural India. Few of them possess land of their own and those who rent generally do not have large enough plots to produce a decent living for their families or to give the cultivator and his family anything like full time employment. And in these days of economic depression the income from agriculture is poor. The poor cultivator has, therefore, to look for other sources to enhance his earnings. He cannot invest large sums on new lines; but bee-keeping on improved lines can be safely recommended to him as a paying cottage industry as it involves only a small outlay. Moreover, there is no dearth of bees or bee pasturage crops in rural India. A preliminary survey in South India shows that a colony of bees, under favourable conditions is capable of yielding a net profit of not less than Rs. 15 per annum and as such there are great possibilities for this new industry.

Selection Of Bees For Rearing

Enormous profits are derived in the temperate regions by rearing the European bees, but that progress, apart from the prohibitive cost of importing them, has not been very encouraging in this country. Of the indigenous bees, the Rock Bee which is found mostly on hilly regions, is the biggest of the Indian Honey Bees; it is unfit for domestication because of its peculiar comb-building and migratory habits and ferocious temper. The Little Bee has also been found unfit for rearing, as it is migratory in habits and a poor honey gatherer. The same is the case with the Dammer Bee, the smallest of the indigenous bees. The only bee that can with advantage be domesticated is the Indian Bee. It is smaller in size than the Rock Bee and constructs its combs in parallel rows inside natural hollows in the trunks and in the ground, cracks and crevices in buildings, old ports, etc. It is a fairly good honey gatherer and is comparatively mild in temper. The present article, therefore, deals with the Indian Bee.

Honey and pollen are the most important bee feeds. Both of these are available from flowers and the plants that provide these bee foods are the bee pasturage crops. The following are the few of the many bee pasturage crops:—Nectar Yielders: different varieties of cotton, margosa, sunflower, plantains, antigonan, drumstick tree, etc. pollen Lielders sunflower, cucurbitaceous plants, maize, castor, palmyrah, cocoanut, etc.

Bee-Hive

The artificial bee-hive is a miniature home designed to accommodate a bee-colony. There are various types of these hives, but the most popular pattern is what is known as Newton Hive. This consists of a brood chamber and a super, with a floor board below and a top above. The brood chamber consists of a rectangular box open at the top and bottom and provided with a movable floor board below. It contains seven movable frames to support the combs. The super is a separate compartment for storing honey only and is kept over the brood chamber when the latter is full of bees. The top is placed on the brood chamber or the super as the case may be.

Let us take it that the amateur has such a bee-hive; he should then think of filling it with bees. This can be achieved by capturing wild colonies or by hiving swarms. How to locate the wild colonies? Look for enclosed spaces such as hollows in tree trunks, cracks, crevices in walls, old pots, etc. Observe these likely places on bright mornings when numbers of bees will be seen going in and coming out of the burrows. Supposing we have found the colony in an old pot, we have to make a wide entrance in the middle of the pot by breaking it open. Take out the combs gently one by one by hand. Select good sized combs having plenty of brood and fix to the frames with plantain fibre.

This Bee-keeper and his daughter are not all afraid of the bees!

How to capture the Queen? Cage the queen in an empty match-box taking care to have it partially open and liberate it when the majority of the bees have entered the hive. In cases where the queen is not captured, clusters of bees that would by this time have collected inside the hollow can be scooped and transferred to the hive. The queen will invariably be found among these bees. In a careful transference you won't have any sting. In cases the amateur is afraid lest the bees should sting, a few occasional whiffs of smoke from burnt rags may be used to quieten them

Hiving Swarms

Swarms are small groups of bees each with a queen which issue from established colonies during the honey flow season and settle in some convenient place for a time in the shape of a bagike cluster. If you have a few colonies you can easily increase their number by having such swarms, and keeping them separate. How do you effect the capture? Get a new hive with the frames removed and place in it a good brood frame taken from one of the settled colonies. If the swarm is from the particular hive from which the brood-comb has been taken, it can be given with the bees; if not the bees have to be driven away. In either case care should be taken to see that there are no queen cells in the comb. The hive should be held in such a way that a major portion of the cluster is inside the box. The bees, being attracted to the brood, quickly transfer themselves to the hive. The remaining frame and the top can now be put on and the hive kept at some distance away from the original colony.

After-Care

Hive the wild colonies during the brisk breeding season, as far as possible, as the presence of the brood in the comb induces the bees to settle in the artificial hive. Don't disturb the fresh captures frequently except for an occasional clearing of the floor board. Don't feed the weak colonies with either dilute honey or thick sugar syrup. Examine the frames after about a fortnight and remove the pieces of plantain fibre. Refix the combs that have been improperly fixed and those that have dropped down. Carefully watch the progress of the colony and if egg laying is not satisfactory give a brood comb from another colony.

An apiary should be started only in a locality where there is plenty of bee-pasturage Care should be taken to keep the hives absolutely level, in place which is well protected from the hot sun heavy rains and high winds.

Bee hives should be opened and examined only on bright mornings when most of the bees are busy. Quick and nervous movements, incidental crushing of bees, etc., should be carefully avoided while handling the frames. The sting is fairly painful, but the pain and the attendant swelling can be considerably minimised if the sting which is left behind is scraped away immediately. When the bees are in a bad mood they can be quietened by a judicious use of smoke.

Uniting Colonies

Since a strong population is essential for gathering plenty of honey, necessary facility should be given for the rapid increase of bees during the breeding season. Two or three of the weak colonies may be united and built up as one strong colony. If this is not desired interchange the positions of the two hives on a bright morning when the bees are working briskly and by this way you equalise the population of a strong and weak colony. The super may be added when the population has been strong enough to cover all the seven combs in the brood-chamber.

This operation consists of uniting two or three colonies into one and it may be done for mixing a queenless colony with another having a queen, uniting two or more weak colonies to make a strong one, etc. There are various methods of uniting but the simplest one is as follows: The colonies that are to be united are brought side by side and one of them dequeened a day prior to the uniting. Late in the evening the colony having the queen is opened and the top of it is covered with a sheet of paper on which few small holes are made. The floor board of the other colony is now removed and the hive is kept over the paper. All means of escape are now closed with wire gauze and two colonies left alone for the night. The imprisoned bees in the hives, scenting the presence of strangers begin to investigate by tearing open the holes in the paper. By this time there is a diffusion of odour in the hives and the union of the colonies is accomplished. And early next morning the hives can be opened after the weather gets brighter and the frames of both the colonies can be kept together.

Shifting Bee Colonies

Bees have a very strong homing instinct. Powers of good perception and a strong memory of the land marks enable them to fly back to their hives with unerring exactness from their food-quest excursions. When the bees are working briskly, if the hive is moved away by a few inches it takes a little time for the returning ones to find out the entrance. If the hive is moved by four or five feet, the bees returning with pollen and nectar persistently hover about the original place until they drop down and die of exhaustion. Therefore, if the hive is to be shifted from one place to another within the apiary itself, the moving should be done after sunset by about two feet per day. If it is necessary to shift the colonies to a distance, the entrance

(Continued On Page 46)

WHENEVER I FEEL A COLD COMING ON, I TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START.

"Astrology Is Rubbish"

Astronomer Royal Poohpoohs Claims Of Occult Star-Lore

In the opinion of Dr H. Spencer Jones, F. R. S., Astronomer Royal, Astrology is rubbish. In an article contributed to the "News Chronicle," he writes as follows:—Astrology claims that the heavenly bodies—the sun, moon, planets and stars—have an influence on human affairs. It is asserted that the disposition of these bodies at the moment when a person is born has a direct influence on his personality, and that, by studying their positions at any time after birth, guidance for the future can be obtained

These claims are sufficiently extensive and startling. But they do not nearly exhaust what astrology can do, or, rather, what it claims that it can do. . Diseases can be diagnosed, weather can be predicted, suitable times for sowing seeds or setting eggs can be indicated, the course of world events can be foretold. There seems to be nothing, however great or however small, however important or however trival, that is not controlled by the stars.

This cult has so many adherents that several daily and Sunday papers have an astrological column. There are magazines devoted to it. They pander to the desire, inherent in many of us, to know what the future holds in store, the desire that sends people to the palmist and to the crystal-gazer.

The astrologer will cast and progress a horoscope and will advise about the future—for a fee, of course. It is significant that I do not know of any astrologer who is an observer of the stars; nor do I know any serious observer of the stars who is an astrologer.

It is the task of the astronomer to observe and to study the stars and by slow and patient observation to learn something about them. On the basis of what he has learnt, it is his duty to come into the open and to declare firmly and unreservedly that astrology is 'rubbish,' a mere collection of empirical rules that have come down through the dim mists of past ages.

I do not deny the antiquity of astrology. Its lineage can be traced back to the Chaldeans, several thousands of years ago. The science of to-day has gradually emerged from the confused ideas and arbitrary assumptions of past ages.

Francesco Sizzi, in the Middle Ages, argued that there must necessarily be seven planets because "there are seven windows in the head, two nostrils, two eyes, two ears and a mouth; so in the heavens there are two favourable stars, two unpropitious, two luminaries, and Mercury alone undecided and indifferent. From which and many other similar phenomena of Nature, such as the seven metals, etc., which it were tedious to enumerate, we gather that the number of planets is necessarily seven."

We may smile at the lack of logic in such an argument, but it is quite as logical as astrology.

The early astrologers, unlike those of to-day, were at least observers of the stars and planets

Though many of their interpretations of what they observed were valueless, their observations were of great value and paved the way for the science of astronomy, just as the alchemists in their mistaken search for the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone, which would turn everything that it touched into gold, paved the way for the science of chemistry.

True And False Science

Astrologers frequently assert that John Flamsteed the first Astronomer Royal, was an astrologer and that he cast a horoscope to guide the erection of the Greenwich Observatory.

It is convenient for them to ignore Flamsteed's own verdict about astrology, given two years before the Observatory was built: "In 1673, besides my usual task, I wrote an ephemeris wherein I showed the falsity of astrology and the ignorance of those who pretended to it." It is true that he did cast a horoscope for the erection of the Observatory, but this he did merely for the diversion of his friends, and he wrote on it (in Latin): "My friends, can you forbear to laugh?"

If any serious student of science wishes to be amused, let him read any book on astrology. I am sure that he will be unable to forbear to laugh.

We are told that humanity is divided into twelve great groups, each one of which is governed by a sign of the zodiac. The movements of the planets during the two hours after birth are said to condition the first month of life; the movements during the first day to condition the first year of life, during the second day to condition the second year of life, and so on.

When the planets come within certain distances of one another, events take on a definite pattern, either of good or ill, according to the distance.

I have sought to find in books on astrology some justification for the supposes all-pervading effects of the heavenly bodies on human life and activities. I have found general statements such as that there is a coincidence of earth events with those taking place elsewhere in the solar system (the only exemplification given for this is that weather on the earth is influenced by spots on the sun), and that all men are subject to the laws by which the earth is governed.

I have found nothing more substantial. Surely a slender foundation on which to base such far-reaching assertions.

Astrology 'is' rubbish; but because of human credulity and the profit to be made out of it, astrology continues to flourish.

"A challenge to astrologers."—On May 11, 1941, Mercury will be in conjunction with Venus, Saturn and Uranus; Venus will be in conjunction with Jupiter and Uranus; and it will be full moon. Saturn will be in conjunction with Venus and Mercury and Jupiter will be in conjunction with Uranus a few days previously. Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus will all be close to the sun.

Let astrologers say well in advance precisely what world effects will be produced by this unusual series of conjunctions occurring at about the same time.

BLOOD TEST IN PARENTAGE CASE

London Pathologist Tenders Evidence

Workington magistrates dismissed an application for an affiliation order brought by Mary Mona Madden (21), of Pinfold Street, against Andrew Scott, of Harcourt Street, Workington, after evidence of blood tests had been given by Dr. John Charles Thomas, London, consulting pathologist. It first came before the local Bench on April 27, but had to be adjourned because Dr. Thomas was unable to attend, having to give evidence in the Chaplin case.

Dr. Thomas said that he had made tests of six samples sent to him, of blood from Andrew Scott, his father and mother, Mary Madden, her mother, and the child. Andrew Scott and his parents, he said, belonged to blood group O; Mary Madden to group O, and the child to group A. "My conclusion is that as both Scott and Mary Madden are of group O, Andrew Scott cannot be the father. The child has group A blood, which is not present in the mother and must therefore have come from the father."

After three minutes' absence the Bench dismissed the case.—"Manchester Guard'an".

NO BELIEF IN JEHOVAH OR POPE

Revised Version Of Nazi Creed

A new version of the Apostles' Creed, which includes belief in Hitler as well as belief in a God which is not Jehovah, is included in the Catechism as taught by two pastors at Mecklenburg, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The lines, which are anti-Confessional Church as well as anti-Jewish include the following:—

We believe in the eternal God who reveals Himself in creation and in history . We do not believe in Jehovah, the national God of the Jews.

We believe in the Saviour Jesus Christ, the great warrior, who was crucified by the Jews. We do not believe in the Jewish Messiah, a butchered victim of Jehovah

We believe in our German nation created by God. We do not believe in the Jews as the chosen people.

We believe in our Holy Motherland which is called Germany. We do not believe in the promised land of Palestine with its Jerusalem

We believe in the unwritten divine rules and laws. We do not believe in documents, confessions, and holy letters.

We do not believe in the Pope at Rome nor in the Evangelical Pope. But we do believe in our Leader Adolf Hitler and in the victory of his battle desired by God and blessed by God, and in the future welfare of our Fatherland.

We do not believe in the power of the Keys and the spiritual authority of priests. But we do believe in the liberating power of submission and sacrifice of the German people and in the power of true comradeship.

We do not believe in the churches' confessions and sects claiming the monopoly of all means of grace. But we do believe in religious liberation, the renewal, and union of our belief in a positive Christian community of faith for all Germans.

He was very shy, and although Dora had presented him with innumerable opportunities for declaring his love in practical fashion, he could never summon up sufficient courage to take advantage of them.

They were sitting in the garden one evening, with the usual half-hour intervals between remarks, when the climax was reached

"Isn't it funny," she said "that the length of a man's arm is the same as the circumference of a girl's waist?"

"Is that so?" said he, mildly interested. "What do you say if we get a piece of string and see if it's right?"

The old-iron merchant was trundling his barrow along a narrow road. Behind him, the impatient driver of a motor-car was hooting and tooting impatiently for room to pass.

The old-iron merchant set his barrow down in the middle of the road, turned round, and made a speculative survey of the car

"Ori right, guv'nor," he said, "I'll call round for that to-morrow. I'm full up now!"

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RELATIONSHIP: Employee To Any Employer

(A broadcast speech by Mohan V. Raj, M.A. (Ore), B.Sc. (Minn), Editor, "Indian Home", Bombay).

Curious are the ideas that are often conceived in the minds of men, and many of the ideas in regard to what the relation between the Employee and the Employer should be, and how it should work, and all that are rather more curious than the actual everyday happenings in any office or factory.

For instance, as an employee, of a large Printing Company, I found one morning the senior partner of the firm was unusually and excessively disturbed about something. He was almost displeased about the same thing. This was plainly evident from his glaring eyes, his heightened colour, his perspiring brow and the loud frequent snorts that emanated from his vicinity. He was nervous and fidgety, and kept passing back and forth behind me, as I was waiting on a customer at the counter. He would go over to his desk and sit down. Then he would get up and resume his pedestrian exercises. Then he would change his mind and sit down again, and in a few seconds he would repeat the entire performance. Had there been any spectators, they would have undoubtedly appreciated his antics and awarded him with a hearty round of applause.

These same spectators, had there been any, and had they been at all observant, would soon have seen that the senior partner of the firm was labouring under a superhuman strain. It should have been apparent to them that it was only by the exercise of a tremendous will power that he was able to keep from "butting in" on the sale just being consumated by me. The results of his self-restraint were both visible and audible.

And they would have been correct in their deductions. But there was a limit to this restraint, and the limit was reached just as soon as the customer had paid his deposit and made his departure. The senior partner could hold no longer.

"Say", he spluttered excitedly and he brought his heavy fist down on the counter with a crash that threatened to awaks even the consciences of some of the hard-boiled gang back in the shop. "Say, I would like to know how long it is going to take you to learn a little of something about the printing business anyhow. Even a little bit would be a whole damn lot more than you know now, but that is all I ask. Just the first rudiments."

"Why, sir, what is the matter now?" I asked in pained surprise. "Didn't I just land a good order? Fifteen thousand two colours folders. On highgrade paper, too, and I got the right price for it. And didn't I get a deposit?"

"Oh, yes, it is a good sized job, and the price is all right or would be under ordinary circumstances. But, it does not take any wizard at figures to quote the right price when you are using our price list. What I want you to do is to use a little common-sense. Do you know what you have done?"

"Don't,' I faltered, "Why I can't see."

"Well," he said, explosively, your eyesight will be a whole lot better about day after to-morrow. You will begin to see then what a snarled mess you have tangled us up into. You went and promised those folders for Saturday and this is Wednesday. If we didn't have hardly another job in the shop it would be hard to live up that promise. But we are loaded up with work, and some of it is rush work, too. We cannot fall down on our other promises.

As long as I have run this shop I have tried not to break a promise on delivery."

"I guess, sir, I didn't stop to think about that. I was so anxious to get the job that I—"

"That is just what I am kicking about. You don't think. You don't look ahead. But you got us into this mess, and now you will have to get us out the best way you can."

Relentment

He then took his umbrella and left the office. And he slammed the door viciously as he went out.

He did'nt return until after lunch, and the mellowing influence of an adequate and satisfactory meal, leisurely partaken of, had wrought a magic alteration in his disposition.

"Well, is everything going all right?," he asked jovially. "Here, have a cigar, take a couple of them. New brand I just got into and they are dandies. Want you to try them. I suppose you got started on that folder job and things are humming in the shop?"

"Yes, sir, it is under way," I replied, "and I believe we will be able to pull out all O.K. That was certainly," a dumb stunt I staged this morning. I can see it now, sir. But I got busy on the 'phone and got a little extra time on some of our rush jobs. Then I got in touch with the man that wants those folders, and got more time on that job."

"That is fine, fine," exclaimed the senior partner of the firm. It was evident that he wanted to make amends for his outburst of the morning, and after a few minutes, and after noisily clearing his throat, he began:

"I want you to forget about what I said this morning," giving me a friendly slap on the back. "I had no business to get all het up and lose temper like I did. I take it all back and apologize for saying it. You have not been in the game long enough to know where all the sharp turns and dangerous crossings are, and you are not to blame if you get into a smash up once in a while. But, while we are on the subject it will not hurt for you to get a few pointers about rush jobs. I have always taken the view that the man who wants a rush job—unless it is an occasional one from an old customer—ought to pay extra for it, whether it involves any overtime or not. Rush work interferes with the regular routine of the shop. Other jobs generally have to be lifted off the press for it, causing extra make-readies which can't be charged for, and the other work always has to be side-tracked for it. We fall down on our promises to our other customers, unless we work overtime to catch up. Then, the hazard of spoilage on a rush job is always great. Everybody working under pressure and someone makes a slip. Profit on a whole lot of good work gone glimmering and everybody kicking because we are behind on our deliveries I have always found it to be a good policy to tell the man that wants a rush job that it is going to cost him more money, and if it is in too much of a rush, I would not touch it at hardly any price. Don't you think I am right?"

"Yes sir," I replied, "You are right.'"

Another Example

Some employers are not as reasonable as the case I have cited now, since they dislike an employee who has the ability to take responsibility off their shoulders and handle a lot of details efficiently. And in marked contrast to this sort of an employer I have known others who are delighted if an employee shows initiative and ability.

Here's another example, when the employer goes on a rampage and tears things up by their roots.

One evening the junior partner of the printing company burst in waving a handful of cost sheets. "Look here, three hours for a job that a one armed Chinaman could set in an hour and a half with a pair of chopsticks. The more you pay these boneheads you got around here the worse they get. Who set that? Three hours and it looks like something the cat scratched. And look at this one a-three line card, some disreputable and homeless hound had the nerve to charge the units on it. What does he think this is, a vocational school? Say, this has got to be stopped. We are not running a charitable institution for mental defects and cripples. You get out there in the shop and give those fellows the raz-zz. Tell them I said they are a bunch of grass-cutters. Look at this. The only thing not charged on this job is the rent and grocery bills of those numbskulls. Now get this. You stop it or I will have to make a change."

Excitement very often comes in bunches when it does come—and in bunches of generous size, too, and generally after a dragging, monotonous lull—just as it is said that misfortunes never come singly, or that it never rains but it pours. The employer was himself given to periodical outbursts of temper, and upon these occasions excitement fairly oozed about and filled the surrounding space. Then, too, the atmosphere of the average printing office is more or less charged with something that just naturally ignites and explodes with a terrific roar every little while. I have seen days, and even weeks, sometimes come and go without so much as the faintest ripple on the smooth surface of the office serenity, and then all at once I had seen that calm serenity smashed into smithereens by a deluge of events all

Mohan V. Raj.

loaded up to the muzzle with trouble and misery and excitement of every kind and description

False Economy

Now allow me to turn to the side of economy. We all know that without the right kind of tools it is practically impossible for anyone to perform efficient work or produce a satisfactory product. This is especially true in this day and age of wonderful invention, when the machines, because it can multiply an infinite number of times the most rapid work of man's hands, is so largely superseding hand labour in the doing of the world's work. But even before the era of modern mechanical genius it was true and there has never been a time, including the present, when it could not be said that the carpenter must have his saw and hammer, the blacksmith his sledge an anvil, the clerk his pen and paper, the painter his brushes, the printer his type. Tools, materials, and craftsmanship are the

(Continued On Page 50)

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

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"I personally know of two cases cured by it."—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg Chief Justice, Bengal.

My Plan For World Reconstruction

Way Out Of World Chaos, Immorality, Unemployment And War

(By Charles Joseph Newton)

"I hope you will have time to work it out more fully."

—Dr. HUGH DALTON, Pres. Br. Labour Party Executive.

At the cross-roads of a new era is heard the creakings and strainings of a social machine lumbering ever more swiftly to its doom, but on the horizon a new Renaissance has already appeared. Freedom is finding a new incarnation in a new body of principles which are being wrought out to-dav and applied experimentally not without confusion, hesitation and contradiction. Nevertheless in the maze of measures taken there is now discernable the pattern of a new social order. The present economic mechanism has not within itself the forces to bring prosperity. The threatened system moves uneasily, the wheels slow down, the spectacle of poverty in the midst of plenty arises. The new order would bring prosperity if it were fully known and consciously pursued; if it were disentangled from measures which thwart it at many points. What is this New Order, the signs of which have already appeared? It is a revaluation of economic thought in the light of pure reason.

A World Picture of a New Social Order

We are in a highly mechanised, scientific and democratic society. Workers living in highly oragnised crowds are on the station waiting for the trains to rush them to their work in collectivist state farms and factory towns. Gigantic workshops and large-scale industrialised farms are pouring mass-production goods into multiple shops, chain-stores and huge markets where people are buying them with the wages they have earned. Largs ships are bringing in and taking away goods. Natives in other lands are working in fields and factories producing for world exchange. There is an atmosphere of prosperity, for we are at last round the corner. Everybody is busy, there are no unemployed. Public Works are on a stupendous scale. Transport is a social service and is free. Parks, Cinemas and Sports-grounds everywhere. Free Hospitals. State Service Bureaux. Commercial Houses for International Trade. Markets thronged with buyers. Public and Workers' Restaurants. Public Schools in every town. Children have their mid-day meals here at no cost. The State regards the education of the younger generation as a special obligation, for the destiny of any community is determined by its youth, and, moreover, no child must be handicapped, for this is a functional democracy where experts are wanted and highly paid for. There is freedom and justice and an equal chance for all The economic mechanism is working beautifully, for the faulty monetary system has been corrected. Production is high and consumption keeps pace with it The working-hours are less. There is leisure. Real wages are rising and the standard of living is high, for now society does benefit from science and natural abundance. All enjoy a full life. Everyone possesses a house, a car, a radio, good clothes and plenty of food, and everybody at week-ends go to the country or the sea-side. There is security against old-age, disability, accident, and sickness. Happy religious homes and family life. No sense of futility, for the moral standards are high. Free speech and criticism with full publicity. Everybody's opinion counts here. A rule of experts, technicians, scientists statisticians and and psychologists. A Parliament of Brains. Institutes of Research. Things are on a national scale, but attention is paid to local peculiarities. Regional and national planning. Capital and the land are the common property of all the people. Man welcomed back to his heritage. International intercourse and culture. Peace. The caravan goes on, everyone belongs to "the great society". There is now a return to reason.

The Changing Of The Order

After a collectivist society has come into being there will be a short period of transition before it can fully be introduced. A slight set-back may even occur before society can begin to go forward. The State should immediately acquire the means of production, Land and Capital, and mobilise Labour on the production of necessaries. (Compensation may be made to those who have saved for future use). During the first stage, which will be a short one, a free rationing of all the goods and services to satisfy basic requirements would have to be made. In the meanwhile, Labour will have earned wages and the second stage is reached. Some goods and services will now be marketed, but the ratio of free to priced goods will still be relatively high. However, as conditions attain normality this will gradually decrease till the free goods and services are only those which it is proposed should be given free to all; the second stage may then be considered over and the transition completed. The sequel will postulate the end of the transition.

A New Economics (An Outline)

The economic problem is solvable only through the public ownership of land and capital, the material equipment of industry. Economic action should be conditioned on consumers' freedom and the factors of production engaged in supplying those goods and services in demand by the community and for which they express a money-preference through the plebiscite of the markets. However, there are certain commodities and services which will not be marked either because it cannot be done or because it is desirable that the community should have them "free". These would be Public Works, Building, Transport, the Health Services Education, Defence, and the Public Services, for which no consumers' preference can be indicated in the ordinary way or is desirable and their supply will be dictated solely through considerations of national welfare. (Their cost of production will enter as supplementary costs in the price of the marketed commodities and services in the way to be indicated later.) Housing is intermediary and anyone should be allowed to buy his house if he wants to, but generally the state will have to provide Housing.

Distribution

A national on the completion of his or her vocational (or general) training will be registered at the State Bureau as ready for employment, and the State will immediately classify the young worker for wages and appointment under a classification schedule; his or her services will be requisitioned as soon as possible, always allowing the young worker to choose as far as is practicable his or her work. The services of the recruit should be utilized in a business-like but sympathetic way. Scope for promotion or for a change of employment should always be there. The workers' schedule would tenatively be some thing like this (the range between I & III would be greater in less advanced countries):—

Category.	Salary on Registration	At age 25.	Increments on marriage	Max. at age 45 & after	Old age pension
III-General workers	£.100	£100	£5 p.a. +	£100	£300 £150
II-Highly Skilled	£.100-250				
I. Expert	£.250		(in proportion)		

There will also be provision for disability, accident, sickness, leave etc., women's salaries will necessarily not be the same. Due to the equal conditions imposed by a collectivist economy there will be a tendency for income differences to narrow, but in practice this will never vanish owing to biological differences.

Exchange Value

In the production of the national output the wages of labour have been paid. Hence, the cost of production of all the goods and services produced is the total labour costs or the national income. But, as there are some goods and services, like public Works, the Social Services, Defence, etc., for which the individual citizen does not have to pay the pdice at which the remainder (i.e. consumers' goods and services) will be sold will have to include the costs due to the former, which may, therefore, be regarded as entering into the costs of production of the latter. It may see mthat even though land is free, capital will enter as well as labour into the cost of production. On closer examination, however, it will be found that capital is resolvable ultimately in terms of labour and in the sequel the term capital costs will be used to indicate costs due to past labour and labour costs will be restricted to the wages paid to labour immediately engaged on production, the two forming the cost of production.

The Method Of Pricing

The only pricing system which can be expected to satisfy all the conditions that may legitimately be imposed on it and which at the same time should be correct and practical seems to be that which would conditions almost indicate. Suppose the cost of producing the whole national output is D, being the same as the national income I; if that of any single commodity which is to be sold is c and the total producing cost of all such goods and services be C, while the cost of production of all those goods and services to be provided free by the State is G (these quantities are related, as D is equal to the sum of G & C., and all the c forms C), under normal conditions, then, the market price m of the commodity (whose production cost was c) should be c+c|C multiplied by G, so that the sum of all the m would pay for D, and, therefore, equal I, the total purchasing power created, which is what is required. There may also be some weightage to influence consumption in the interests of economic or moral welfare. (Costs can be determined with great exactness by the methods of Cost Accounting, allowance being made for small errors which could be liquidated.)

With this system of ":pricing" of the marketed goods and services, the money received by the community as payment for the work of production would be a correct monetary system fulfilling the requirements of the essential nature of money, the measuring rod of economic preferences, to be a medium of exchange and a measure of value; at the same time, it remains neutral in its effects on the structure of production, thus eliminating the causes of capitalist crises. The machine no longer causes unemployment, instead the march of civilization and science will result in a higher standard of living. No currency manipulation is possible, as the total money in the community or the national dividend (which will be nearly stationary as being a function of the working population) is always equal, over any period of time, to the sum of the prices of all the goods and services marketed. (Spending, however, can be deferred if so desired). The purchasing power of money, i.e. real wages, will ordinarily be rising under the conditions of economic progress. As rationalization tends to standardise labour, the wages paid to agriculture will be the same as that to industry with the result that agricultural countries will no longer be exploited, as they would under the circumstaces be getting fair prices. A taxing system is indicated. The preference for national developments including defence is expressed in the G-term, which howeverr would act as a deterrent to the production of those goods and services which decreases national welfare. It thus acts as a corrective influence against war and for peace.

Note:—The labour of a country, working upon its land and capital in a fixed period of time, produces a certain amount of commodities and services consumers' goods and more capital goods, and this amount is the national out-

(Continued on Page 11)

FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH

Came Rene Belbenoit—Fighting the Sea—Risking the terrors of the jungle, to escape from a living hell—
Be sure to read this true, thrilling adventure.

MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

By Rene Belbenoit

Starting on 10th July In the Sunday "Chronicle"

IN MUSSOLINI'S ROME: An Indian Tourist's Musings

"All that in the world is civilized, grand, august it is Roman still"—G. CARDUCCI

By PROF. N. R. MALKANI

Since I have entered Rome there is no word which I have heard more often than the word —'most'. The guide tells us it is 'most' interesting, 'most' ancient 'most' beautiful. 'most' wonderful .... And so it seems to be. Rome is grand. Rome is even august. it was and is becoming civilized again. The word 'Roma' means 'strong' and Romulus and Remus, the founders of ancient Rome were suckled by a she wolf. Everything about and around Rome suggests strongholds and everywhere is to be seen the symbol of the eagle and the wolf. Rome is the land of the Caesars and the site for the Roman Forum. or more specifically. the Roman Colosseum.

ITALIAN TOURIST ORGANISATION

We have all heard the common saying that Rome was not built in a day. It is truer to say that Rome cannot be seen within a week. To say that is to say much, for with the present means of rapid transport efficient organization and attractive advertisement a city like Bombay can be seen in one day and Delhi in two and the whole of India within less than a month. Perhaps, no country in Europe or in the world is such a paradise for the tourist or gives such facilities as Italy. And the present Italian Government has organized its shows like a professional showman.

Entry to the country is easy and the stay there is made pleasant—provided you do not make yourself unpleasant. By way of facilities we could buy in the boat "tourist liras" at £105 to the pound sterling though the official rate was only £95 to the pound; book railway tickets at 50 per cent reduction provided you passed at least six days in the country; buy Hotel coupons which enabled you to pay 10 per cent. less on charges and save 10 per cent on what is called 'service'. For the rest Thos. Cook. the tourist's guide, friend and patron-saint looked after you, your money, your baggage, your trips

....We preferred him in all matters except the arrangement for our trips. which the Italian Company—Carrani and Company—did for 40 lira a day, i.e. 50 per cent. cheaper than Cook & Company.

The programme how to see Rome and its environs by motor coach is conducted by lecturer guides who know at least four European languages and have passed a certain academic test before taking up their work. Notwithstanding the profuse use of the word 'most', they kept close to historic truth, for here fact alone savoured of fiction and there was no need for exaggeration for rousing the imagination. The guides were efficient and that is all that most tourists, i.e. Americans, need. It is not easy to rouse the imagination of the ordinary American sight-seer and there are so many of them in every touring party. Once our guide was annoyed with the listlessness of one such and asked him, "But do you know what Columbus did in America when he landed there?" "I don't know". "He put his right foot there. And do you know what he did next?" "I don't know." "He put his left foot then." And he chuckled, for Columbus was a Genoese, and the American was so ignorant.

THREE KINDS OF ROME

And now we have a whole week's programme to see Rome --to see three kinds of Rome, Classical, Papal and Fascist. The Romans built the first great Empire of the World which lasted for a thousand years. They also gave to Europe a wonderful case of Law. The Roman Empire is a shadow that haunts the modern Italians. The Roman Code of Law has been superseded by the Napoleonic Code. But the Roman buildings remain as noble relics of a great people. The Moghuls built for beauty and splendour; the Romans for utility and majesty. There is little that is decorative or elegant in Roman buildings, as we in India understand these terms. There was not much that could be called magnificent and their courts never had the splendour of Mogul courts. But, here we have the highest (not the noblest), the most majestic, the most imposing, the most powerful blocks of buildings that can be seen in the world.

London and New York have their sky-scrappers that are, perhaps, remarkable as feats of engineering skill, but having little architectural value. Cairo and Luxor built the Pyramids, the tombs of the Pharaohs, the Sphinxes which, as engineering feats, stagger the modern engineers, but as architectural achievements inspired the Greeks, the Romans and through them the whole of Europe. The buildings in ancient Rome were square pyramids, only less huge and more majestic. Scores of huge obelisks, weighing tons of granite, were removed to Rome by the invaders, of which about fourteen are yet in Rome. The Romans set these up as memorials of victory and even adopted an altered form. The high, round, majestic columns of Trajan and of Marcus Aurelius inscribed with circular rings of marching cohorts surmounted by fine statues of these emperors are but obelisks in the round used for a secular purpose. One Caius Cestius even built a small pyramid for himself and family. And it is a matter of history that the granite rocks of Egypt as its temples served as quarry for the Forum of Rome, as the latter served as quarry for the Castles of Roman nobles in the middle ages.

THE PALATINE

Few views of the world are so imposing as the view of the Forum Romanum from the Palatine Hill. A little knowledge of history, a certain power of retrospect and the view of the Forum will call to your mind some of the greatest chapters of man's life on Earth. Here are congregated the Arches of Titus and of Septimus, the Basilica of Constantine, the Temples of Romulus, of Antoninus, of the vestal virgins, the Rostra, the palaces of Caligula, Tiberius and Augustus. They are yet digging and discovering and recognising imperishable buildings smothered by Time. It was all in stone and granite, block above block, over the same site and in a narrow space. History knows of seven or more cities of Delhi, mostly on different sites and built in brick. In Rome they built on and between the seven hills in stone. Durability and some place on the Palatine was desired more than anything else.

I do not know whether there is in the world a view—historic, grand and thrilling—like the view of the "Sacred Way", really known as the Triumphal Way through which all victors and conquerors passed. Starting from the Arch of Constantine it runs through the Colosseum, Arch of Titus, Temple of Vesta, Fabian Arch, Temple of Caesar, Temple of Castor and Pollux, Arch of Tiberius, up to the Capitoline Temple or the Capitoline Hill. All that is considered great and proud in Roman history is visible or viewable from the Hill tempered and softened by Time to become endurable.

TRIUMPHAL WAY

You cannot sufficiently understand Modern Italy without reading Roman History of the Caesars and then standing on the Capitoline Hill to see the Triumphal Way. No representation of Mussolini—and there are so many—gripped me so much as the one

(Continued On Page 48)

THE DUTIES
OF A
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Kiran Jawani

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

COMPANY LAW

INDIAN COMPANY LAW. By M. J. Sethna, Bar-at-Law, Publishers: D. B. Taraporevala and Sons, Bombay.

This little book of about 250 pages attempts to deal with the first principles of Company law for the benefit of the layman as well as young lawyers and Law students. The author deals with the merits of the Act in his introduction and admits that the drastic and heavy amendments made in the Indian Companies Act, 1913 by the amending Act of 1936 are noteworthy in the direction of progress and towards the better protection of the interests of persons concerned. The author has made a modest attempt in his little volume to deal with the first principles of the Act as well as its amendments and from that stand-point. it is undoubtedly a useful book for laymen, particularly those engaged in or having connection with Joint Stock Companies. Full text of the Act has been given, which practically takes up half the book and the other half of the book consists of comments, citations of a certain number of cases and other miscellaneous items

"S.R.D."

DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURERS

The Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi, whose activities in the industrial field, specially the organization of annual All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi are already well-known, is publishing the 2nd Edition (1938) of the "Directory of Indian Manufacturers." The sale of the first edition was so encouraging that it has been decided to increase the number of the publication for the next edition. All the names and addresses of the 'bona-fide' Indian manufacturers will be incorporated free of charge. The price of the Directory has been kept sufficiently low, i.e., Rs. 3-15 as the sole object of the publication is to help the development of Indian Industries and enterprises and not to make profit

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1938.

Industry Publishers Ltd., Keshub Bhaban, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta, have now issued the Industry Year Book and Directory for 1938. It contains 1,166 pages and is priced at Rs. 5.

This is a highly useful work in which information relative to the commercial and industrial activities of the country including Indian States and also of Burma and Nepal, has been brought up-to-date. It also gives a classified list of trades and industries and of industrial and agricultural fairs, newspapers and technical institutions.

This tenth issue of the Year Book shows important additions and revisions and diverse improvements have been made to render the volume more comprehensive than before. It is an excellent and reliable reference book for businessmen, journalists, politicians and students of economics. The market section has been thoroughly revised and a large number of addresses are included. The summary of the provisions under the Indian Insurance Bill, explanation of terms in the skin and dyes trade, the statement on the Indo-Japanese and Indo-British trade agreements will be read with much interest. The Directory gives also information on post, radio, air mail, railway goods traffic, shipping, monetary, weights, Labour laws, and produce reviews. The classified traders' list together with addresses will prove of real value to intending businessmen, both in this country and abroad. We trust this Directory will receive due support from those who take interest in trade and industry.

G. U. P.

THE EARLIER GAIKWADS

THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA. English Documents. Vol. III. Edited by J. H. Gense and D. R. Banaji and published by D. B. Taraporewala and Sons & Co., 1938.

The first two volumes of this series relate to earlier Gaikwads, Pilaji, Damaji, and Fatesingrao. The present third volume covers the reigns of Fatesingrao, Manajirao and Govindrao from 1776 to 1800 A.D. The book consists of an Introduction giving the editor's views in (1) a general survey, (2) the sovereignty of the Gaikwads and (3) the plan, and the documents about the sovereignty of the Gaikwads dealing with (1) controversy and correspondence, (2) planning the campaign, (3) Goddard's campaign, (4) frustration of Bombay Plans, (5) enforcing the treaty, (6) Manajirao and (7) Govindrao. There is an appendix also containing documents relating to the Treaty of Salbai. There is an Index. The book covers 298 pages of English documents collected from various sources.

The editors are evidently prejudiced in favour of the Company against the Marathas. They forget that the Marathas were trying to protect their country and territories and to prevent their Sardars and relations betraying their country and independence to the English, who were foreigners and encroaches No amount of quibbling based on later documents of diplomacy can alter this basic fact and the moral values involved in it.

No Indian historian worth anything can go on justifying the British encroachment on grounds of necessity or security. The British broke a number of agreements and it is no use even on that score trying to show their bright side on the circumstances which compelled them. Circumstances or necessity indicate the psychology and aims of the British, and it was a pure piece of aggressive encroachment in a land which, on no basis of logic, was theirs. Theirs was an unjustified aggression pure and simple.

These documents are merely a guide to understand the devious course of diplomacy when one party is militarily better organised and the other is not. It is not a guide to history and its ethics as such.

There is a second point about these documents. They illustrate the internal weakness of the Maratha State after the death of Madhavrao,—the internal quarrels of the Peshwa family and their Ministers and the desire of the selfish and greedy Sardars like Gaikwads to betray and to become independent of the control of the Central Government of the Marathas. The British were interested in this state of Maratha affairs and fostered their internal dissensions and quarrels to satisfy their own territorial greed and political ambition.

The editors accuse Nana Fadnavis of greed and praise the British of "justice". They express joy at the establishment of the territorial integrity of the Gaikwad's State. They are, however, foreign in their sympathies as may be seen from their introduction (pages XV & XVI). They are glad that "Nana Fadnavis' ambitions, designs were frustrated."

To the Indians and Marathas the Gaikwads were traitors and the English were aggressors and political opportunists. The Gaikwads had no right to cede any territories or to any independence. They were jagirdars and not sovereigns. No amount of legal quibbling can disprove this basic fact. They had no right to alienate any land. Even the Peshwas as such or their Ministers as such had none, except as representatives of the Maratha State. There was no question of Warren Hastings being appointed a judge to decide whether the Peshwas or the Gaikwads were right. It is a historical fallacy. The success of the British might and not right changed the whole valuation. Hence the sorry result.

S. V. P.

Pandit Gaureshwar Nath Reu, M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archaeological Dept., Jodhpur, has been appointed a Corresponding Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from Jodhpur Centre for a period of three years from 1938.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

The author has written this short biography for the benefit of school-going children. The incidents as related in it, are all authentic. The style is also simple, and the types are quite clear. It can serve the purpose of a text-book for Muslim children.

"THE INDIAN WORLD"

Bombay's New Monthly

Bombay is soon going to have a new high class monthly under the editorship of Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., the well-known writer and publicist, and author of "Sister India" written in 1928 in reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India."

The journal will discuss all aspects of Indian life and will appeal to all classes of people. The chief aim of the journal is stated to be "to provide clean and healthy reading, to refresh and inform the mind, refine the tastes and stimulate thinking. The journal will also take an independent non-party view in all matters and its contents will be judicious and helpfully suggestive." A short story will be the special features of every month. Its annual subscription will be Rs. 3, only and it will be issued from Laxmi Building, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

HINDUSTAN KA NAYA DASTUR. By Kishan Parshad Kaul, Member, Servants of India Society, Lucknow. Can be had from the Hindustani Academy, U.P., Allahabad. Crown 8 Vol. Pp. 167. Re. 1

This is simply an elucidative synopsis of the Government of India Act, 1935, and it is presented in such a way that even a layman can fully understand and grasp its chief characteristic features. It also describes the circumstances which were responsible for its birth and the ideals and the motives which inspired it, without making any comments, one way or the other, on the defects of the Act itself which is "beyond the scope of the book." The whole essay has been written in a careful manner and no attack direct or indirect, has been made in it, against any individual or any political party. The whole book reads like a novel and although it is more or less a technical work, yet it is wonderfully free from such technicalities as may prove obstacles in the way of its understanding. The writer has thus scored a triumph for which he deserves to be congratulated. The printing and the general get up are quite good. This book has been printed from movable types which can be easily read even by persons who are accustomed to lithography only. This lucid book is a valuable addition to the political literature of the Urdu language. A Hindi addition is also bound to be greatly welcomed by the Hindi-knowing public.

JAG BITI. By Pandit Brijmohan Datatraya Kaifi. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan. Demy 8 Vol. Pp. 67. Price not stated.

The Urdu language is rich enough to possess several well-written "masnavis" of which "Gulzar-e-Nazim" and 'Sihr-ul-Bayan' are quite well-known. Even "Zahr-e-Ishq" is not without its bright side, although it cannot be ranked with the former two. For a long time past, our Urdu poets have not produced any "masnavi" worth the name, and it is for this reason that we accord a welcome to this new "masnavi" which is written in a style and in a metre wholly different from the former "masnavis", whether Urdu or Persian. Its newness lies in the fact that it is free from "izafat", secondly its metre is not uniform but changes every now and then, and thirdly it depicts a story from everyday life without any reference to super-natural beings like the fairies and the genie. And withal this, the interest of the story or the rhythm does not suffer in any way. The story portrays the life of a Hindu widow who after great many adventures succeeds in maintaining the integrity of her character which remains unsullied throughout. Even Musalmans help this woman who was condemned by the whole Hindu society. The story has a very happy ending, as she was ultimately married. The Pandit who is a well-known Urdu poet, deserves to be congratulated for chalking out a new line for other poets. The language throughout is simple with a free admixture of Hindi words.

MAH-E-ARAB. By Saiyed Muhammad Hadi, Head-master, Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Ahmedabad. Crown 8 Vol. Pp. 68.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Soviet Imperialism In China

Outer Mongolia Swallowed: Sinkiang Almost So

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"Like two immense and slow-moving glaciers crunching their way over China, one province after the other has been, and is being, engulfed by two great antagonistic forces—Japanese Imperialism and Russian Soviet Imperialism. China is only the prelude. America and Europe have seen only the Imperialism of Japan in China. The Imperialistic advance of Soviet Russia has almost escaped notice", writes the Far Eastern Correspondent of the "Evening Standard".

The correspondent continues: "Remoteness and distance from communications have favoured Russia's moves and largely kept the world spotlight off her.

"She has not resorted to ordinary conquest, but the Chinese territories she now dominates saw no little bloodshed in that process. The result has been much the same as with Japan's expansion into China.

"More than five years before Japan invaded Manchuria and occupied Moukden, Russia began intensively to penetrate outer Mongolia, China's largest or second largest provinces. To-day it is, to all intents and purposes, a part of U. S. S. R.

"In Urga, now called Ulan-Bator, are stationed the 23rd Sharp-shooter Division of 50 per cent. Russians, commanded by Soviet officers and belonging to the Soviet trans-Baikal military district.

The Military forces in outer Mongolia are estimated to-day to be in excess of 60,000 and are part of the Soviet's Siberian and Far Eastern armies. Mechanised units, tanks, armoured cars, machine-gun companies, warplanes and anti-aircraft defences are reported to be more than 73 per cent. Russian.

"Moscow's technique in their Imperialistic expansion into China, in outer Mongolia and Sinkiang has severed Sinking even from the nominal sovereignty of China.

"Sinkiang with an area equal to Germany, France and Spain together is to-day an economic province of Soviet Russia. The Chinese Central Government have not a vestige of sovereignty, authority to influence in the province.

"You cannot enter Sinkiang through Russia, the only practical way, without the permission of Moscow.

"Lying in the very heart of Asia, farther from the sea than any country in the world, this province is strategically the very key to India in the south and to China in the east. Through it run the routes from the north to India and Tibet and to Central China.

"Strategically Soviet Russia is already the master of Sinkiang and has Tibet in her hand whenever she wants to take it. From the west and from the north, Soviet Russian Imperialism is the greatest danger to Japan's Imperialism in China".—United Press.

A country boy was taken on as a page in a baronet's family One day, just before dark, after having been called up to the drawing-room, he returned to the kitchen laughing heartily.

"What's the matter?" cried the cook.

"Why," said the boy, "there are twelve of them up there and not one of them could draw the curtains. They had to send for me to do it."

British Govt. Cringes & Creeps Before Dictators

We Have Invariably Begun By Blunder & Ended By Surrender, Says Lloyd George

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"The National Government of Great Britain has been cringing and creeping before Dictators and undermining the power of the League of Nations which was our only guarantee for world peace and for prevention of the catastrophe that befell the world in 1914. What are we doing? We are sending twittering little protests against acts of aggression on the part of Italy and Germany, just like a frightened bird on a tree that sees its nest has been disturbed and flies away. Since when has the British Lion been like that? The little protests we send out each time are becoming the Joke of the world. The Germans laugh at them; the Italians laugh at them; the Americans too. It is a sad thing for an old fellow in his seventy-sixth year to see the British Flag becoming a jest of the Nations."

This pathetic observation was made by Mr. Lloyd George in the course of a speech in support of the Labour candidate in the Stafford By-election.

Continuing further Mr. Llyod George said, "We have always begun by blustering, but in the end we have invariably given in. When Japan went to Manchuria we said 'We cannot stand that'. We organised the whole of the League of Nations behind us. America was with us. We were powerful enough to stop it without firing a shot. We hesitated and bungled. From that moment the power of the League was gone. We went there in the name of the League of Nations to forbid, and when that was done we went home.

Then came Abyssinia. We told Mussolini 'We cannot allow this'.

We had taken our coat of Japan. We took our coat and waistcoat off to Mussolini, and then we left the ring, and Mussolini waled off with the coat and waistcoat. If he has not got Abyssinia yet, it is no thanks to us. It is because the mountaineers are still fighting for their independence.

"We are even selling oil to him for his bombing aeroplanes and taking the money. We are letting his ships go through Suez Canal, and nearly half the dues come to our pockets. We are signing a pact of friendship with Mussolini. Austria stood with Mussolini over sanctions—a little state, one of two against 50, many of them great nations.

The other day Hitler, Mussolini's friend his confederate sent his legions to Austria to trample down the independence of that little country, and annex it. What did Mussolini do for this country, with which he had signed a pact of friendship that Austria had honoured? He welcomed Hitler to Rome. Who will stand by if there is trouble? He will stand by anybody who suits him, that is all."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that British Ships were being bombed off the coast of Spain, and British sailors were being drowned and mutilated. "What are we doing?" he asks. "We are sending twittering little protests just like a frightened bird on a tree that sees its nests has been disturbed and flies away. Do we send a protest to Italy or Germany? Oh no, we are afraid of them!

Since when has the British Lion been like that? These little protests we send out each time are becoming the joke of the world. The German laughs at them; the Italians laugh at them; the Americans, too. It is a sad thing for an old fellow in his seventy-sixth year to see the British flag becoming jest of the nations".—United Press.

MY PLAN FOR WORLD RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued From Page 8)

put for the period. On the other hand, the community will have earned the national income. Some amount of the national output will be "free" to society and the rest the State will market at a price equal to the total purchasing power created, i.e. to the national income. Consumers in buying the goods and services automatically return the national dividend to the state, which is then cancelled. Thus money remains neutral in its effects on the structure of production.

Exchange: International Trade

Foreign Exchange is the business of the state. There should be a planned system of international exchange, the state importing and exporting as a community in order to supplement the output of home industry and agriculture. International trade should be, as far as possible, on a physical basis, by barter and contract, on the principal of comparative costs. Gold and Silver should be regarded as any other commodity, only more valuable because of the price others are ready to pay for them; if so required, they could be used as "a third commodity". In dealing with "unplanned" foreign economies or private individuals trading should be on the basis of purchasing power parity. Nationals may import on their own on a similar basis, but they may not export. There are prospects for International investment and lending. It might be essential in some cases to have marketing houses and even to run industries in foreign territories. The price at which imported commodities will be sold will depend on what has been given for them plus the costs of transport. Apart from questions of expediency the main consideration in production should be that of comparative advantage, for through the international division of labour and a world economy a far higher standard of material comfort is attainable than is otherwise possible. A nation can live at home if such a policy is forced on it; economic self-sufficiency will protect the country against the errors and misdeeds of others, but it reduces national well-being. In the absence of international understanding however, a community, should ensure its supply, especially of essential commodities and services by such devices as "most-favoured nation" agreements, colonies for population and raw materials, empire out-posts, spheres of influence or own industries and markets abroad. No problem of a "native population" will arise if colonies are regarded as part of the common wealth and there is a fair deal all round.

Government: Duties Of The State

A democratic political system and an autocratic system of industrial control would almost seem to be postulated by such a society. There does not appear any reason for the technical autocrats to rough the workers or make them tools of the machine. However, there, should be safeguards. There will be both political and Economic Bodies; a Parliament expressing the will of the community and three other bodies; a National Planning Commission, a body of experts with advisory functions, an Executive finally responsible to Parliament, and a Department of Economic Inspection, a permanent body like the Civil Service and independent of the others, to inspect and supervise the actual working of the national and regional plans. Publicity and Free Speech and Criticism would act as outside checks.

The community, acting through the State, must assume responsibility for creating the positive conditions for the economic welfare of its citizens. The State should maintain a proper balance and harmony between the private order, based on intimate personal relations, the public order based on ambition, and the cultural order, based on the creative urge. It has moreover imperative and urgent obligations towards the younger generation living in its midst.

PLAN TO BUILD COTTON HOUSES!

The old song, "There's a cabin in the cotton," may soon have to be altered to "There's a cabin made of cotton," if a new scheme to meet the emergency of the American cotton surplus is adopted.

Over in the U. S. they have so much spare cotton they don't know what to do with it. Various uses have been suggested for the surplus, and research workers are now exploring the possibilities of cotton houses.

These would be made of cotton, inside and out. Even the floor would consist of the cloth on plywood with a steel base. They would cost considerably less than houses of the same size and type built with the usual materials, and after technical treatment would be perfectly durable.

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THE GREAT SIEGE OF DIU

A Stirring Episode From The Annals Of Portuguese India

By M. J. CARR

In the quarter of a century following the discovery of the sea-route to India by Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese had acquired most of the important ports on the Western Coast of India; Calicut, Cananore, Goa, Damaun, Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, and Malacca in the Malay Peninsula passed on successively in their hands. Diu, a small island on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, enjoyed a commercial importance and strategic position quite out of all proportion to its size. During the time of Albuquerque, the Portuguese did little or nothing to acquire it, though they coveted it very much; it was only during the term of Nuno da Cunha as Governor that attempts were made to wrest it from Sultan Bahadur of Guzerat.

The time was most propitious for the Portuguese Sultan Bahadur, under stress of a Mogul invasion of his dominion, gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fortress at Diu. In return he received the services of some of the Portuguese gunners for the war against the Mogul emperor. This was the first footing of the Portuguese in Diu; later by the tragic death of Sultan Bahadur at sea after his interview with the Governor Nuno da Cunha the Portuguese obtained complete possession of the island city and not all the efforts of the Guzerat rulers during the next ten years were able to dislodge them.

First Siege

There were two sieges of Diu, the first one took place in 1536 and the fortified city was valiantly defended against tremendous odds. This feat of arm was noised abroad in Europe and the king of France, Francis I, caused a portrait of the gallant defender, Antonio da Silveira, to be displayed in his gallery of illustrious heroes. The second siege of Diu, in 1546, was even greater than the first and the ultimate triumph of the Governor D. Joao de Castro forms one of the most thrilling and glorious chapters in the history of the Portuguese in India.

Kwajah Safar Salmani, one of the generals of Mahomed Sultan of Guzerat, determined to drive the Portuguese out of Guzerat. He was an Albanian by birth and a Christian. He renounced his religion and became a Moslem. From Egypt where he distinguished himself by his military talents, he drifted into the service of Sultan Mahomed and soon became his most trusted adviser and general. He bore an implacable hatred towards the Portuguese and the absorbing passion of his life was to dislodge them from Diu.

There was one Portuguese factor, Ruy Freire, at Surat with whom Kwajah Safar became intimate. In course of time he proposed some terms to Ruy Freire, by which he should help him to deliver the fortress of Diu. Ruy Freire was to poison the main cistern of the fortress which supplied water to the garrison, to set fire to the powder magazine and lastly to open the gates of the fortress to let in the soldiers of Kwajah Safar.

Meanwhile, Kwajah Safar assembled a large force of Turks, Egyptians and the fierce band of warriors known as the Janisaries: this large force was encamped on the outskirts of the city of Diu. When the captain of the fortress, Joao de Mascarenhas came to know that a large force was in the vicinity of the fortress, he became alarmed and suspecting the designs of Kwajah Safar immeditely began to make preparations to defend the fortress at all costs. He had with him barely 300 men.

Second Siege Begins

Coming to know of the conspiracy of Kwajah Safar and Ruy Freire through an Abyssinian Christian, Mascarenhas had Ruy Freire sent to Goa on some pretext or the other. Then, on the 18th of May began the seige of Diu. Kwajah Safar had an efficient park of artillery specially brought over from Europe. He began to pound the walls incessantly, aiming directly at the bastions of the fortress. The assaults continued steadily day after day and the damage done to the walls was considerable. The breaches were repaired at night and the enemy were bitterly surprised to see how the next morning new walls took the place of the ruined ones; but this incessant work of defending by day and repairing breaches at night at length told on the limited strength and energy of the defenders. Many were the acts of the individual bravery, even women helped and encouraged the soldiers. They carried the gun-powder, cartridges, stones, and other missiles to the soldiers at their posts. They helped to build up the breaches and repair the battered walls.

Moreover, these women cooked the food and actually fed the soldiers while on duty defending their posts. The captain thanked them all for their services, especially as they had organised in the besieged fortress a small army known as the "O exercito das matronas." The most notable example of unremitting care and deligence was that of Isabella Fernandes, known as the old woman of Diu. "Have courage sons, fight on, gallant cavaliers of Christ, the Virgin, Our Lady, is with you," she would say.

Rume Khan's Oath

The besiegers pressed on vigorously. On the death of Kwajah Safar, who was killed by a stray cannon-ball, his son Rume Khan took his place. He took a terrible oath to avenge his father's death. The Portuguese garrison had now come to its extreme point of endurance; the men with continual fighting by day and watching by night were completely exhausted; death reduced their number greatly; the provisions also were exhausted and the garrison was threatened with famine, and starvation. Cats and dogs and ordinary grain were eagerly eaten to appease the cravings of hunger.

Two vessels were secretly sent out to Goa to the Governor urgently beseeching help to the famished garrison. The Governor Don Joao de Castro was determined not to lose Diu and sent out orders to every Portuguese station on the coast to enrol every available vessel and fighting man for the relief of Diu. Within two or three months a large fleet was got ready and about two thousand Portuguese soldiers in addition to several hundreds of Malabaris. The chief Tanador of Goa, on his own account, equipped a fleet of some fifteen vessels with a thousand men of Goa, drilled and disciplined after the European fashion. The Governor caused a small fortress of Diu to be built on the square of St. Lazarus in the city of Goa, where by mock fights and assaults he accustomed the soldiers to the nature of fighting and tactics they would have to meet with in Diu. While he was thus training his soldiers, the governor was informed of the death of Don Fernando, his nineteen year old son, in a mine explosion at Diu.

Armada Sail From Goa

The formidable armada sailed out of Goa on the 27th October after the monsoon. All along the route to Diu, the Portuguese harried the coast carrying fire and sword into every port and city by way of reprisal for the seige of Diu. The cities of Gogra and Gondar on the Gulf of Cutch were sacked and burnt. At last the fleet arrived off Diu; it was welcomed with salvoes of artillery by the besieged garrison.

The next morning mass was said at a large altar erected in the middle of the square in the fortress. Almost all confessed and received communion from the hands of the Custodian of the Franciscan order. At the end of the Mass the Governor made a solemn and most touching address.

Memorial Wall in Goa commemorating the Victory of Don Joao de Castro.

On the 11th November the Governor, at the break of day, ordered a discharge of the artillery and opening the ponderous gates of the fortress issued out to give battle to the host outside. Long and furious was the battle. The cavaliers swept along the tide of the onset and wrought destruction with their sharp swords. Every sweep of the arm. Every stroke had its victim. The victory seemed to hang in the balance, as the mighty press swayed to and fro and the cries of the Guzeratis were mingled with the battle-cry of the Christians.

Suddenly above the din of the battle was heard the voice of father Antonio do Casal who with a crucifix lashed to the top of a lance was urging forward the Portuguese. "Ah! Cavaliers of Christ! here is the figure of your Lord, who is your guide; forward! under such a captain you shall win!" Inspirited by words like these the soldiers made fresh charges and before the end of an hour they were victorious.

Rume Khan Killed

The [illegible]s of the enemy lay strewn over the plain; here and there deep groans of agony showed the place where the combat was the deepest. One cavalier named Jorge Nunes brought the head of Rume Khan on the point of his lance and proudly placed it at the feet of the Governor as his personal trophy. He was rewarded and allowed to add the name 'Rume Khan' in imitation of Roman conquerors and was thus known as "Jorge Nunes Rume Khan."

In the city of Damaun where he resided later with his family there is a tomb in the church of St. Francis on the slab of which there appears a figure of a hand holding a head by the hair and there is an inscription which reads "Here lies Jorge Nunes who killed Rume Khan."

When one considers the small number of the Portuguese pitted against thousands, among whom were included picked Turkish soldiers and Janisaries, men who were not only accustomed to European methods of warfare but were actually brought over from Europe, this victory redounds to the credit of the Portuguese. It must be remembered too, that the Guzerat army had an efficient park of artillery, equal to, if not superior, to that of the Portuguese.

The Bombay Chronicle

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OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY

A DISCIPLE OF IBSEN

By M. Y. GHAZNAVI

Her real name does not matter. I always call her 'Old Ibsen,' for she seems to have read that champion philosopher of feminine liberty immoderately, and had come to look upon every man as the natural enemy of a woman: who at worst ill-treated her, at best petted her; but whether kind or unkind, always held her in contempt as his inferior in every way. 'Old Ibsen' in spite of this mental twist was really a good-hearted young girl, frank, honest and always a help to anyone. As the champion of women's rights, she imagined every man to be a potential enemy. She spoke disparagingly of romance and chivalry, gave her hair a very close crop, dressed in breeches and shirt, or a short skirt and jacket, smoked cigarettes and was usually snappy with men: it was her idea that thereby she displayed the equality of her sex.

"Ibsen, old chap," I suggested to her one day. "Whilst you are at it, why not start cultivating a beard and moustache; that would about complete your sense of equality."

As a rule I never agree with women. Experience has shown one that they are not master logicians. Old Ibsen, though full of common sense, is no exception to the general rule. And yet, I am constantly falling into argument with her. She provokes me to it. She has a very fine inductive type of mind, often letting fall ideas and expressions that take your breath away, and open out a whole sea of discussion. It was only the other day that she remarked she would never marry.

"Why?"

"Because I consider marriage as very degrading to a woman. It is a bargain in which the woman sells herself to a man for the social status of a wife, and a right to be supported and pensioned in old age. Supposing the husband turns out to be a drunkard, or is discovered to be an imbecile or a blackguard; or the woman finds out later that he is different from what she took him to be, and no longer wishes to continue the partnership; supposing the man ill-treats her, as most women are ill-treated in lower society; in all these cases what is the position of a woman? She has to risk tolerating his company all her life. And all this inconvenience because society demands that a woman should have the status of a wife, before she can have anything to do with a man."

"Ibsen, old lad," I said, "this is a fine bit of eloquence; in fact too fine to be your own property. Now be frank and tell us where you got that stuff from."

She smiled naively.

"What has that to do with it? I suppose I can make use of what I read in books?"

"Quite true. But who is the lucky author, who has had the honour of being read by you?"

"Well, it is G.B.S. What then?"

"I thought as much. Well, that is Henrik Ibsen, your guru, in a nut-shell. What Shaw describes as the 'Ibsen sauce'. But, do you know what Shaw goes on to say further? He has said that 'If the Ibsen sauce is good for the goose, it is also good for the gander.' If woman reserves the liberty and freedom from all obligation, which marriage enforces upon her, then, she automatically allows the same liberty to man. If a woman reserves the right to be free from the man, if she finds him to be unsuitable, then she gives him the corresponding liberty to desert her whenever he chooses to

"Think what would be the consequences of such philandering. In the natural course of love, the man and woman must expect a child—and children are essential if the continuity of the species is to be maintained—then consider the social and economic complications it would raise. First, what is the social status of the child? Second, who is to maintain the child, the mother or the father? Is it justice to ask the mother to maintain the children of every man she is in love with? Again, is it possible for any man to maintain the children of every woman he philanders with? To ask them both to share the responsibility is absurd too. For this sense of joint responsibility entails upon them the very relation or something very like it, which they are so particular about avoiding.

"Neither our mentality, nor our society, nor our economic conditions, nor our states, have reached that degree of perfection that it can enable us to do away with the institution of marriage. I will allow you, my good old Ibsen, that our marriage institution is imperfect, very imperfect if you like, but it is very essential at the same time. Call it an evil, but it is a necessary evil.

"The question is, therefore, not whether the 'Ibsen sauce' is good for the goose, or good for the gander, but whether it is good at all. I most emphatically say no.

"Besides, dear old boy, the 'Ibsen sauce' is really a very bad bargain for women. They should really be the last to desire it. So long as they are free from maternity, everything goes well, but the moment they become mothers, their activities in all directions are hampered, as if their hands and feet were loaded with heavy chains. Maternity is their greatest set-back; and marriage is an instrument, whereby men are compelled to share this burden with women."

At this stage I looked up in her face, and saw old Ibsen dozing. She had been dozing all throughout my eloquence. But, women are always that way; what else can you expect of them? Old Ibsen assures me that she had closed her eyes the better to concentrate; but, I have my doubts.

I met her again a few days later in the train; and she accosted me with "Listen, my lad. I have to speak at our club about the equality of women, so go ahead and fire away something about it."

"Are you again suffering from insomnia, and want me to lull you to sleep with my eloquence? You slept quite well the last time."

"On my word of honour," she protested, "I wasn't sleeping last time. If you want I am prepared to repeat all you said on that occasion. Come, be a sport, and help a chum in distress. I know you are a clever chap, and can even speak for hours on end about absolutely nothing."

"Is that a compliment?"

"At least I mean it to be a compliment. Now fire away, and be as eloquent as you were last time."

"What do you wish to know?"

"What do you think about the equality of women?"

"Before I tell you that, I want to ask you as to what you mean by equality. What do you understand by the equality of women? What do you really mean when you say that women are the equal of men?"

I waited for her reply, and she answered"

"Equality means equality, what else can it mean? Even an idiot would know that."

"My dear old Ibsen, your definition is perfect. I am wondering why they have not given you as yet the Nobel Prize for your efficiency in Logic."

Ibsen grinned quite unabashed and I continued

"When you say that woman is the equal of man, do you imply that woman is identical with man, or that she is different from him and yet his equal? Is your equality, an equality in identity, or an equality in difference? People don't seem to make this distinction when they speak of the equality of women. Generally they seem to think that equality means identity. That is what most women mean; that is what you imply, when you try and imitate men: cropping your hair, smoking cigarettes, wearing breeches and shirts. But, I tell you that the equality of women does not lie in identity. Any biologist will tell you that biologically woman is the inferior of man; and any psychologist will tell you that the mental make-up of a woman, though I do not hold it is inferior, is yet quite different from that of man. And if she differs from man both in her physical and mental nature, how do you expect that she should have the same functions, the same obligations, and the same privileges in society as men? If woman is identical with man, then she is merely his pocket edition, and as such his inferior.

"Consider yourself for a moment transformed into a man. How would you expect me to treat you? If a young man had your delicate features and powdered his face, coloured his lips, and polished his nails, I would give him a resounding kick on the least respectable part of his anatomy, instead of respecting and liking you as I do"

This time old Ibsen blushed, and blushed very red too. I rubbed it further into her:

"Consider what opinion you would hold about a man, who blushed from the roots of his hair down to his Adam's apple, and yet it is quite becoming when you do it. No, Ibsen, old man, thank your stars that woman is not identical with man; but absolutely different from him. That is the reason why there is a possibility of her being the equal of man.

Havelock Ellis has said that woman is entrusted with the maintenance of the species. That fact alone will make her the equal of man. Woman is the other half of man, and he can no more do without her, than she can do without him. In this lies her social equality with man.

"Old Ibsen, the moral of this eloquent lecture of mine is: Throw away that cigarette of yours, for anyone can see that you are not really enjoying it; grow your hair long again; shed off your shirt and breeches, and wear a decent gown; and above all, while there is yet time get hold of the first decent man, who comes to hand and marry him."

Old Ibsen smiled very ingratiatingly.

"Was this really a lecture on the equality of women, or an indirect proposal of marriage?" she asked very sweetly.

We men may be extremely clever, but it is women who always have the last word in everything.

Authors Denounce Fascism

London Gathering Stresses Need Of United Front Against Menace

Nearly a score of authors took the platform at the Queen's Hall (London) meeting organised by the Association of Writers for Intellectual Liberty, to protest against Fascism.

The hall was filled, and messages came from a number of distinguished writers in this country, from writers in the United States, Denmark, and Norway, and also from anti-Fascist writers in Spain, who hoped that British writers would support the cause of the Spanish Government, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Chairman, Mr. John Brophy, said that he believed Communism was just as much totalitarianism as Fascism, but did not, like Fascism, offer a serious and immediate danger to civilisation.

Sir Hugh Walpole, speaking on "Fascism and freedom," declared: "Although we love our peace and quiet, we will take part in any fight that freedom may be preserved for the whole world."

Canon Hannay ("George Birmingham") protested against Fascism's substitution of the State for God. Miss Rose Macaulay was humorous about Fascism's lack of humour.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, dealing with "Fascism and Empire," declared that Italy had exterminated the whole of the educated class in Abyssinia, expelled all foreigners, and reduced the population to a miserable servile dead level.

M. Louis Aragon, the French writer, wanted to see a united front of authors against Fascism, and Dr. Hofmeister, of Czechoslovakia, told how, in his country, people of all parties and shades of opinion had gathered together to the last man to defend their liberties.

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Improve Your Cricket

THE AUSSIES

By CONSTANTINE

(Special For "The Chronicle")

The great masses of the public who follow cricket are enthusiastic, but like all great masses of people easily swayed one way or the other.

At the beginning of the year I found most people inclined to take an exaggerated view of the prowess of the Australians. When they made their huge scores, although some critics pointed out that the bowling opposed to them was weak, public opinion continued to invest them with a halo almost of invincibility.

They remembered Bradman of 1930 and 1934, they remembered Grimmett and O'Reilly of 1934. Now, however, there seems to be a reaction in the opposite direction.

People seem to think that the Australians have been greatly overrated, that henceforth the odds are on England, that England's bowling and batting have proved their superiority, etc.

So they have. In the first Test, but in the same way that in these columns I opposed any defeatist attitude at the start of the tour, I wish to sound a note of warning, for some of our friends might receive a rude shock which might send them sliding into the dumps again.

REMEMBER MCCABE!

Let me draw attention to the 1933 career of gentleman known as Stan McCabe. You have heard his name within recent days I daresay.

McCabe made a century at Oxford in the early part of the tour, then failed and failed and failed. He got 50 in the second innings of that hard match the Australians played at Southend, but before the Nottingham Test began I am sure that the Australians were anxious that McCabe should find his form, and doubtful if he would.

You know what happened. McCabe played the greatest innings of his career, and one of the greatest innings in the history of the game. His previous lapses were but temporary.

Then there is Don Bradman. A bowler or a captain who begins by thinking Bradman is invincible is taking the best means of making him so.

But it would be the sheerest folly not to realise that this batsman is great enough to turn the fortunes of any game.

Fingleton and Brown are fine cricketers and with conditions normal they are bound to do well—to form a terrible stumbling block to England's opening bowlers. The same can be said in their own sphere of O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith.

CERTAIN WEAKNESSES

At Manchester in 1934, Hendren and Leyland made grand centuries and England declared at over 600 runs. O'Reilly and Grimmet were innocuous, after O'Reilly had taken three wickets in an over.

But in the following matches O'Reilly and Grimmet reasserted their domination. The Australians are a fine side, not perhaps as great as some previous ones, but always dangerous.

Up to the present moment, however, this side has certain weaknesses.

Despite their heavy scoring at the start, Badcock and Hassett have not been able to establish that confidence which makes the Australian batting something to be feared.

Badcock seems to have a definite weakness against slow bowling. Now at No. 5 in the batting order, the batting out, so to speak to start again.

Numbers 5 and 6 ought to be really sound batsmen, not necessarily makers of double centuries, but of a style and reputation which enables them to assert themselves and dominate bowlers either by rock-like defence or by aggression as the circumstances may demand.

GRIMMET MUST BE MISSED

Nothing breaks the heart of bowlers as, when having gone through early players by superb play, they find the same finished technique and, most important, the same confidence later in the innings.

Also the early batsmen know this and they can play a much stronger game.

But Bradman and McCabe must now be wondering exactly what will happen after they are out.

The trouble is that when McCabe, on his third trip to England, fails for a time, one is certain that he will catch up some time.

But when youngsters like Badcock and Hassett fail to come up in a Test, then the side is not so sure of itself.

Secondly, the Australians must miss Grimmett. Grimmett is one of the most heartening bowlers any captain could have, and the reason is this:

He is a most dangerous attacking bowler, but he always keeps a length.

The Australian bowling with him in the side was, therefore, difficult to get into a mess. Grimmett, being a slow bowler, and as hard as iron, might not be taking wickets but he kept one end going and was so clever that the batsmen, even when on top, had to watch him.

This was of enormous assistance to O'Reilly.

But great in attack as is Fleetwood-Smith, like all of his type he will often be giving runs away.

Throwing in with power and accuracy.

He may have a bad spell; perhaps a bad match, and there the Australian bowling will lack that stiffening which it had in previous years.

TREMENDOUS FIGHTERS

What the Australians will do, however, is to be seen. They are tremendous fighters. Excelled as they were both in batting, bowling and fielding in the first Test, their fight to save the game was, from one point of view, a magnificent thing.

Like Yorkshire, you never know where you are with them, and they are most dangerous when apparently in a corner.

Yet England now has greater confidence than ever before. We have before us, in all probability, a series of terrific struggles.

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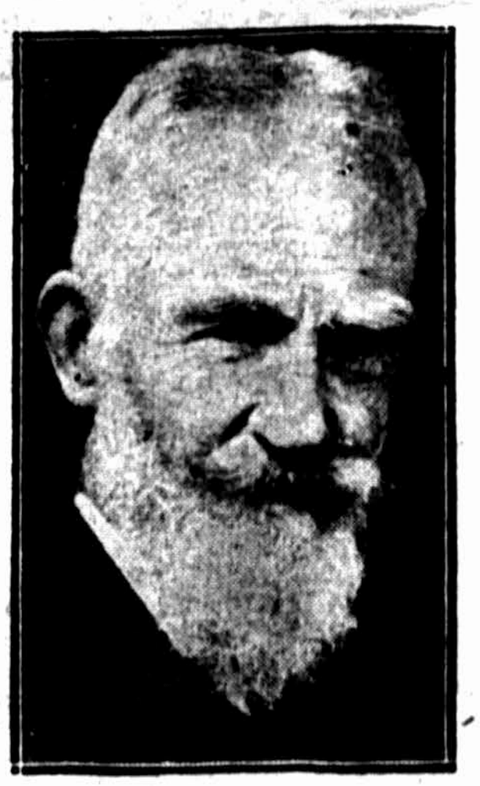
THE SHAVIAN AUTOGRAPH

Miss Christina Foyle's account of how Mr. Bernard Shaw, when he visits the Foyle bookshop in London, "willingly signs newly bought copies of his plays" contradicts the usual experience of Mr. Shaw's attitude to autograph-hunters (writes a correspondent). I remember the saddening experience of a friend of mine in London. My friend went to a debate at which Chesterton and Shaw, presided over by Belloc, were to indulge in one of their famous scraps; and, sitting in the front row before the meeting started, he had a glimpse into an anteroom where the three men were waiting to go on to the platform. Incredible as it may seem, he thought they looked bored, and, taking his courage in one hand and a book by each author in the other, he slipped into the anteroom and boldly asked them if they would autograph the volumes on behalf of a charity in which he was interested. Belloc and Chesterton at once agreed, but Shaw refused, and in spite of urging by the Chesterbelloc "G. B. S." remained adamant, and my friend had to leave with his copy of "Saint Joan" unsigned.—"Manchester Guardian."



G. B. S.

The young man approached the fortuneteller. "Do you wish to have your future read from the coffee-grounds or from the crystal?" asked the clairvoyant.

"No," replied the youth, "I came to ask for the hand of your daughter!"

"Then will you tell me what are your prospects for the future?"

A Page For Women

Women, even more than men, are subject to the evils caused by suppression of natural muscular activity by the development of a civilised life. The great majority of women who live in towns have little opportunity to take exercise vigorous enough to stimulate their circulation and their skin, and to train their muscles to move with suppleness, and dexterity. Walking and games should form a part of the normal activity of the body of every young and middle-aged woman, but it is sometimes difficult to indulge in them. Women who do the greater part of their own house-work are fortunate with regard to exercise, for the movements performed in vigorous polishing making beds, etc., are very good exercises both for health and beauty. But for the woman who sits in an office or stands in a school or shop all day, and who perhaps lives so far from her work as to make walking to and fro impossible, it is not easy to get regular healthy exercise. A spurt of hard walking or games at the week-end does not make up for complete lack of exercise during the week, for unless the muscles are kept in a State of "training," sudden severe exertion produces none of the good results of steady moderate exercise and may be distinctly harmful.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary for normal health, and of the utmost importance in preserving beauty, grace and youthfulness.

Salutory Effects Of Exercise

The removal of waste products from the body through the kidneys, bowel, skin and lungs is greatly assisted by any form of exercise. The circulation is also stimulated, so that oxygen is carried to every part of the body and conversion of food into heat and energy are properly carried out.

In active exercise the action of the heart and the breathing is quickened, the heart driving the blood into the arteries with a more powerful stroke, and the lungs send out more of the poisons of fatigue. Muscular training improves the quality of the muscles, so that they produce less waste; it also increases the capacity of the heart and lungs to take care of the increased demand on them. In this way bodily strength and endurance and capacity for work are greatly increased.

The effects of exercise on the nervous system are equally good. The simplest movement means not only a nerve impulse to one muscle but a whole series of impulses to other muscles which help or oppose it, so producing what is known as "muscular co-ordination. When the muscles are unaccustomed to perform these movements the action is jerky and clumsy and wasteful in nervous energy, whereas with training it becomes graceful and skilful and almost automatic. An instance of this close relation between muscular training and nervous control is seen in the case of the skilful pianist, why by long practice has gained perfect co-ordination of the fine muscles of his hands with his nervous system.

Exercises For Women And Children

The evils of a too sedentary life are many. The muscles become soft and flabby, so that any physical effort causes undue fatigue; the intestinal muscles share in this condition of weakness or "atony", producing constipation, with the stagnation of waste products in the intestine and their absorption into the blood streams. The circulation becomes sluggish, so that the various organs of the body fail to receive their full share of nourishment. The food is not perfectly converted into heat and energy, so that the surplus tends to be deposited in the form of fat. Stiffness of the joints and imperfect action of the skin are two other results of lack of exercise which are as destructive to beauty as to health.

Games As Exercise

Games serve the same purpose as walking though they are a more strenuous way of using the muscles, and instead of giving mental relaxation they usually provide the stimulus and excitement of competition—an added advantage to certain types of people. As a well-known authority on the physical education of women has remarked, "Every girl's school and women's club which provides for games and sports erects barriers against nervousness, morbidity and introspection."

A word must be said here, however, about the dangers of over-athleticism in young girls. Women are not adapted to prolonged physical strain and especially at the time when the whole system is undergoing the changes and developments inevitable to the establishment of maturity. Apart from the fact that over-activity of the muscles causes a flow of waste products too great to be removed immediately, so that excessive fatigue, results, and that the heart may become seriously strained and weakened there is some evidence that violent exercise may produce displacement of the organs concerned in child-bearing, so that child-birth later on may prove difficult and dangerous, perhaps even impossible.

Exercise For Children

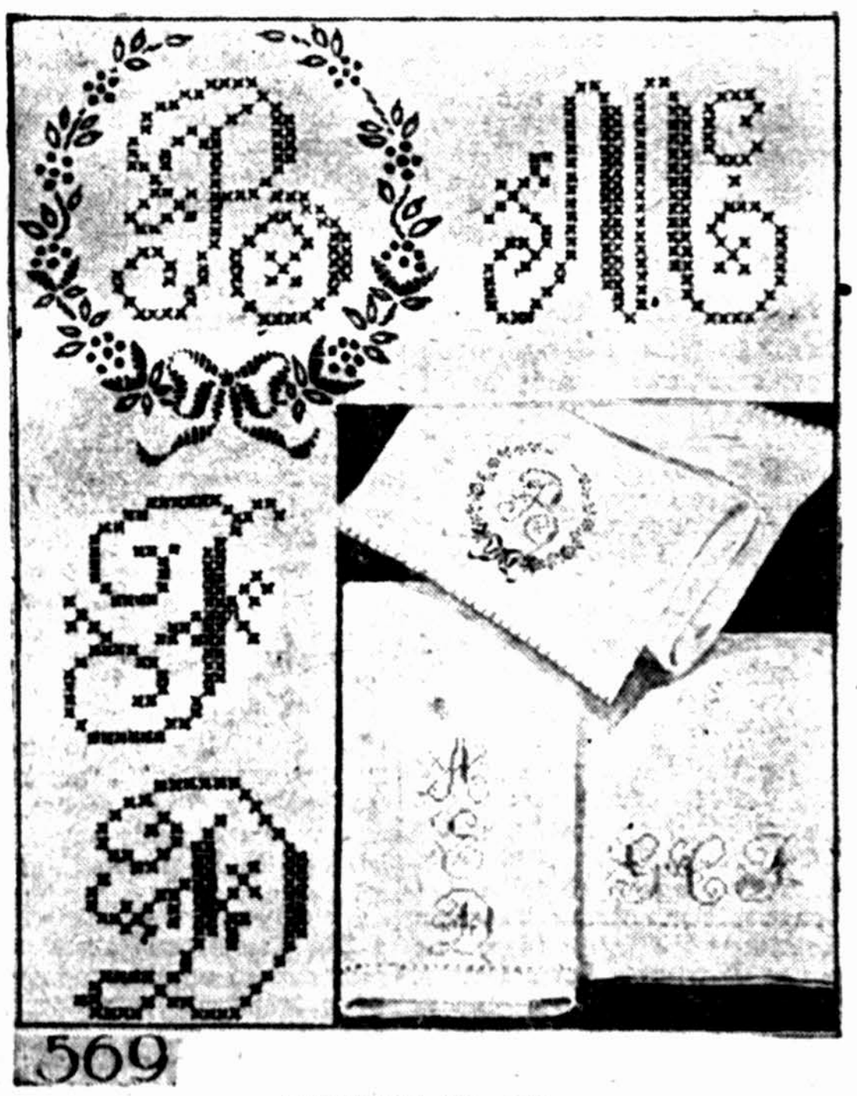
Small children up to the school age provide themselves, as a rule, with quite sufficient exercise. Before they begin to walk they should be given special hours a day for free kicking, encumbered by little or no clothing. Children who are not naturally active and tend to be still for long periods should be encouraged by their parents playing with them, giving them a finger to grasp, pressing the hands against their feet to stimulate them to push, rolling them over gently, etc. As they begin to play, the amount of muscular work they do is quite as great as that of an active adult, and this time of free play should on no account be cut down.

The benefits of games at an older age have already been described, but some children, who are prevented by physical disability from indulging in vigorous games require special exercises to train their muscles and strengthen their growing bones. The importance of correct sitting and standing and walking can scarcely be overestimated, especially for preventing the very common defects in delicate children—"round shoulders" and curvature of the spine. A child whose muscles are weak and who sits constantly in a strained position is liable to have the bones of the spine drawn out of their correct position, with the result that instead of having the normal slight forward curve

(Continued on Page 49)

Initials Of Cross Stitch

By RUTH ORR.



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DO WE REALLY WANT PEACE?

A Roman Catholic Speaks

By ERIC GILL

I am asked to speak as a Catholic, a Roman Catholic, and as an artist. Certainly I will speak as a Catholic, as a Christian. But I will not speak as an "artist," because I don't believe in the distinction.

There are those who would persuade us that the causes of war in our time are racial jealousies and the need of national expansion. Doubtless there are such greeds and jealousies—there have been from the beginning and will be to the end. But to-day these things are not the causes of war: they are emotions which men of business exploit. If you wish men to fight one another, you must arouse their hatreds and jealousies—you must fan them to flame by propaganda.

To-day the causes of war are almost entirely business causes—that is to say, money causes. The whole world is scrambling and grabbing for money—for markets and oil fields, and coal-fields, and "spheres of influence," and "concessions." But the spirit of money-making begins at home—in England as much as in Germany or France or Italy or Russia. And it begins in small business as much as in big ones. For the little shopkeeper wants to be a big shopkeeper and the little business envies big business.

War—A Financial Racket

The Japanese hate the Russians, we are told. The Americans hate the Japanese. The French hate the Germans. The Germans, to complete the circle, hate the Russians. Personally, I don't believe half these things. None of these nations can fight one another to-day without the most enormous expense for guns and aeroplanes and poisons. How can these things be paid for unless bankers and financiers put up the money? And in a world ruled by money it is self-evident that such expenses would not be incurred unless someone was finding it profitable.

I am to speak as a Christian and as an artist. I refuse to speak as an artist—because I am ashamed to be called one. And I am almost ashamed to speak as a Christian. And I am almost more ashamed to speak as a Roman Catholic. For it seems to me true to say that we Christians are more to blame than anyone in the world for the present state of affairs.

It might even be said that Christians and, in a special way, Christian ministers of all denominations have been the foremost recruiting sergeants. They have been the first to be deceived by the plausible propaganda of politicians and the masters of politicians, the men of business and financiers. Who has not heard the sermons of army chaplains? Who does not remember the part played by bishops and parish clergy? Who does not remember the ways of vicars' wives during the war of 1914-1918?

But it is not only the Christian ministers who appear to promote and praise war—though they are more conspicuous by reason of their public position. The laity, the Christian laity, and especially the Christian press, the newspapers, are notorious warmongers. Like the young man in the gospel, they turn away sorrowful from all talk of peace—because they have great possessions. They are men of business first and Christians after. They are imperialists, they believe in empire, and foreign possessions, and foreign trade, and investments, in exactly the same way as their non-Christian fellows.

We accuse the Russians of denying God. But who have been more conspicuously ungodly than the Christians? And who have been more bloodthirsty? How can this monstrous situation be explained? I think there is only one charitable explanation. It is due to ignorance, an ignorance fostered by our traditions—traditions which keep us entirely out of touch with the realities of the modern world. We still fondly believe that wars are patriotic affairs made in defence of king and country, the homes of the people, and the religion of our fathers. We are still blandly ignorant of the real nature of the developments of modern industrialism.

We do not see this thing called war in proper perspective. We still see it decked out with the romantic trappings of the small quarrels of the past. We are still doped by the superstition that wars are fought for honour and glory. We are blind to the fact that, in a world ruled by financiers, the only object of war is financial advantage. And we are blind to the fact that those who reap the advantage never do the fighting.

But in spite of my shame, I speak as a Christian. For, whatever the ignorance or apathy or negligence of our pastors, whatever our own ignorance and negligence, however vile the press—the law of Christ is the law of peace. And I say this: War as we know it to-day, war as it has come to be, is no longer such as Christian men can take part in. We will no longer be misled by false propaganda. We will no longer be the dupes of those who, under the guise of defending the fatherland, seek only commercial aggrandizement.

A Bestial Business

And I say this: War as we know it to-day is not only such as no Christian can take part in, it is also such as no mere man, no mere human being can take part in. It has become bestial, it has become inhuman, it has become the wildest folly and imbecility. It has, in fact, taken on the full character of our industrialism. Like our industrialism, like our world of factories and big business and money-making, war is now a thing outside all the laws of God—outside all equity, all decency

Like our industrialism, it is impervious to shame, monstrous in its vulgarity, a surrender to all the lusts of the devils. Are our fellow-men rats and fleas that we should attempt to exterminate them with poison? I cannot tell whether to rage at the enormity of the sin or to weep at such a foul surrender of human reason.

In any case it is clear—whetever the consequences, we refuse to take part in it.

In business jargon there is a thing called "the law of diminishing returns." It is now abundantly clear that modern mechanized warfare has long passed the limits which could conceivably make wars either profitable, endurable, or forgivable. Modern war is a remedy worse than any conceivable disease.

Is it virtue to be afraid of nothing? On the contrary, it is virtue to be afraid of the just anger of God. It is virtue to be afraid to continue any longer such bestiality, such ignominy, such imbecility, such childishness. And I say: War, war between civilized nations is finished. It is finished—because we have finished with it.

*The author is a Roman Catholic artist of England. This article contains the gist of a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups.

Grand Order Of Water Rats

Some Eminent Odd Bodies, Living And Dead

The Royal Society of Dartsmen, just formed, is the latest of a long line of farcical orders whose objects are sometimes charity but often enough just plain, unpretending conviviality and friendliness, remarks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." There is the Ancient Order of Tramps, formed some years ago to defeat dullness at sea. This community sported a tie-pin badge bearing crossed walking-sticks, a battered hat rampant, the conventional billy-can and bandanna of the tramp, the whole caught up by the three letters "A.O.T." The attire as indicated in the badge, however, was not worn by the members when they played deck tennis!

The Duke of Windsor, when Prince of Wales, was once made a member of the Ancient Order of Winkles, which provided the poor children of Hastings with boots and stockings. Funds were raised by fines: a member who was unable to produce his badge on demand was ordered to "winkle up," and the charity benefited.

An order instituted at Leeds was entitled the "Hereditary Grand Urn of the Ancient Order of Tea Tasters," and was designed as a teetotal reply to the Frothblowers. Officers were created according to their diligence in securing new members and were described as "Planters," "Pickers," "Blenders," and "Big Pots". Another compliment to the initative of the Frothblowers was the later appearance of a Banded Brotherhood of Bacca Blowers, with a Chief Fumigator and various Minor Puffers.

Then there was the now defunct Grand Order of Water Rats, established in 1890 by famous comedians. Dan Leno was King Rat once, and many other well-known comics were Prince Rats, Scribe Rats, or Test Rats. In one way or another quite a lot of money came to charities through the Water Rats activities.

The list could be extended almost indefinitely if the United States sodalities were included. Over there they vary in size and seriousness from the Ku-Klux-Klan down to the Benevolent and Protective and completely Universal Order of Fred Smiths of America.

Just a Sip—

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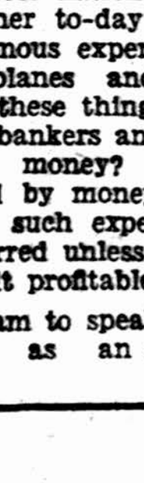

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Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

B. P.'S SCOUT ETHICS

The letter sent to the General Headquarters of the B. P. Association by the General Secretary of the I.N.S.A. regarding the notorious secret circular yet remains unanswered. But Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Headquarters Secretary of the B. P. Association, has donned the armour of the champion of truth and honour and has addressed the following letter to Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the revered old chief of the National Scout Movement in India:

"May, 31st, 1938.

Dear Mr. Bajpai.

I have been very grieved to see the confidential letter which the Nawab of Chhatari issued to the members of our Association prior to the Second Round Table Conference, which was not meant for anyone outside the movement, openly quoted and commented upon by you in the public press of India.

I wish to protest against the methods you are adopting to discredit the activities of our Association, and I wish to say that they are not only open to serious question so far as common courtesy is concerned, but are to my mind foreign to the spirit of Scouting for which we both are taking a stand in India.

I thought that after the failure of the Round Table Conference so far as unification was concerned, that we would at least carry out the wish expressed by the Nawab of Chhatari, that we would go into our respective fields, working for the boyhood of the country, and holding before them the high ideals for which Scouting stands, but it appears that so far as you are concerned, you are not prepared to do so. I, therefore, thought it fit to send out the enclosed letter to the press, protesting against your action, and will do so again if the occasion arises.

I do not know from whom you received the copy of the confidential letter, but whoever it was, he also was lacking in the standards which are understood amongst gentlemen.

Yours, sincerely,
Sd| G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
General Secretary,
(B.P. Association in India.)"

The following letter appeared over the signature of Mr. Thaddaeus in the Anglo-Indian Press, barring the "Times of India":

"I have read with much regret the remarks by Mr. S. R. Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts in India, with reference to the Nawab of Chhatari's confidential letter. In the first place, I consider that the publication of this confidential note by Mr. S. R. Bajpai in the public press of India, is in keeping with the methods adopted to discredit the work of the Boy Scouts Association in India, and the very fact of using a confidential document issued to the members of our Association shows the lamentable state this propaganda has got into when, even confidential documents are not treated as sacred, but are used for propaganda purposes against those who issue them.

"To say the least of it, it is not Scouting, and as General Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association in India. I wish to protest against the manner in which our Association is being maligned through such agencies. Common courtesy demands that a letter issued under the bond of confidence, should at least be treated as such, and Mr. S. R. Bajpai in making use of same brings home to us once more the unscoutlike methods which those, who are opposed to the work of the Boy Scouts Association in India, are adopting daily to try to discredit a movement which has held a proud record of service in India, and which has gained for its members the admiration of the world.

"I had hoped that as we had agreed that the unification of the different Scout Associations in India was not possible at present that each Association would be allowed its own way, working in the field of boyhood as the Nawab of Chhatari had suggested

"From the articles which are now appearing in the press, it does not seem that it will be so, and it is with regret that I have once more to draw the attention of the members of the general public to the methods of propaganda which seek to discredit the real worth of our Association's work."

Sd| G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
General Secretary,
The Boy Scouts Association
in India."

May 31, 1938.

The following reply has been sent by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai to Mr. Thaddaeus:

June 22, 1938.

Dear Mr. Thaddaeus,

I have your letter No. 2259 dated May 31, 1938, bearing your homily on ethics of Scouting. One would wish that you had uttered these words of wisdom for the benefit of your Chief Commissioner, when he circulated his private and confidential letter in question, the contents of which amounted to nothing less than a thrust in the dark. I would have been better still had you addressed yourself to the scout propriety when you issued your 'Monthly Bulletin' Nos. 3-4 for March-April, 1938, which, according to you "contains full and detailed account of the deliberations on the Second Round Table Conference", but which, in fact is highly coloured, one-sided, incomplete, misleading and highly unfair to our National Scout Movement. Perhaps you approve of these dishonest methods when they serve your ends.

The disclosure of the contents of Nawab Saheb's confidential communication should serve as an eye-opener to you that there are among you certain honest people who do not approve of your methods and to expose them they gave publicity to your private letter in the press. They have performed a moral duty in doing so. That you should have been annoyed by its publication is not surprising. No one likes his own exposure. I expected you as a scout to express regret for stabbing us in the dark; but you have sadly disappointed me. You can send your note to the press. I shall not waste my time by replying to it. It will only lower you further in the public estimation.

Yours sincerely,
Sd| S. R. BAJPAI."

Mr. Thaddaeus's Grief

The grief of Mr. Thaddaeus, like the grief of Cassio, can easily be imagined. It is easily understood that a school-master, who suddenly becomes the General Secretary of a big Movement, does not easily learn that a confidential cyclostyled circular (sent to a thousand persons) by a too enthusiastic, but rather indiscreet Chief Commissioner, is meant to be 'secret' for those for whom it is meant, and not for the public at large. The public must be sincerely sorry if this revelation had in any way "discredited" the B. P. Association, which had done so much to increase its honour and morality by issuing the secret circular. (1) After the exposure of B. P.'s insults to India, (2) after twenty years of deliberate attempt to mislead the youths of India and trying to create in our Motherland loyal citizens of British Imperialism to betray their country, (3) after this exploitation of the most innocent of our citizens, (4) after issuing the notorious secret circular, (5) after going back on its own resolutions of the Triennial Conference which were meant only as an eye-wash to the public, (6) after most zealously planning to wreck the unity move by the most systematic propaganda ever carried on by a Scout Association, (7) and after creating through secret circulars the white Don Quixotes in Bombay, Madras and Assam to fight and crush the National Scout Movement, does Mr. Thaddaeus believe that anything more is necessary to discredit a thoroughly discredited and exposed Movement which was inaugurated? The Movement has been so discredited that two of the biggest Provincial Associations of the B. P. Movement refuse to touch this discredited parent body with a pair of tongs.

Now to enlighten Mr. Thaddaeus the real truth must be told. After Mr. Thaddaeus and Mr. Hogg had succeeded in planning to wreck scout unity on the breakfast talk at 9-30 a. m., two hours before the Round Table Conference as stated by Mr. Thaddaeus himself (page 4 of General Headquarters Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3 and 4), some of the representatives of the B. P. Associations felt so ashamed that they seemed to have eased their conscience by putting in the hands of Pandit Bajpai and Dr. Mehta the notorious circular. One of these 'representatives' went to Dr. Mehta at the end of the Conference and said "I had to say these things because we cannot do anything else. Please do not misjudge the Indian States. Even my Maharaja is willing for the change in the promise, but we cannot do anything against the confidential circular, for the Political Agent is bound to interfere. Otherwise we know where we stand, you do not know how many scouts are left with us." Mr. Thaddaeus puts forward the amazing claim that "both" the associations stand for the spirit of scouting. The spirit of scouting is nowhere evident in 'secret' circulars, and His Excellency the Viceroy, as Chief Scout for India, has made it very clear in his statement that his Indian Scouting stands for the British Empire through loyalty to the Imperial Headquarters in London and loyalty to Lord Baden-Powell.

The Nawab Saheb of Chhatari is not quite fair in appealing for peace and good relations on the platform and then issuing 'secret' circulars and authorising misleading reports to be published in the General Headquarters Magazine.

Most certainly the exposure of the confidential document is in keeping with the methods of the Seva Samiti and the National Scout Movement which will leave no stone unturned to bring home to the public the tactics of the B.P. Movement, whilst the issue of the circular is also in keeping with the traditions of the B. P. Movement.

National Girl Scouts

A small committee of lay representatives has been organised to establish the National Girl Scout Movement on sound footing. Now that the Conferences are over, the organisation of the Girl Scout Movement is seriously taken in hand both by the Seva Samiti and the I. N. S. A., so that when the Hindusthan Scout Association is organised in August, a separate National Girl Scout Movement will be functioning in every Province. Several Girl Scouters have gone through training in Bombay and three Girl Scout Troops are functioning in the city. A special camp for Girl Scouters will be conducted in October for the benefit of women all over the Presidency. Ladies desiring to co-operate with the national cause will please communicate with the General Secretary, I. N. S. A., 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

One hundred shares Nos. 4043336|4043435 of the Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd., is registered in the name of Vidacos Nominees Ltd., in the books of the said Company and the certificates of title thereto No. I. N. 39219 has been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificate.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Sd.) BHAGWANDAS PURI,
Manager,
The Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
BO Rawalpindi.
(8465)

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To-day Morning Show at 10-30 a.m.
A TAMIL TALKIE:
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Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps —Indian Homoeopathic Institute. Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (10436)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and capable share selling agents for a profit earning pioneer manufacturing concern—permanent prospect for deserving men. Apply with details to The Tropico-Sensitising Corporation Ltd., Post Box 10406, Calcutta. (10453)

G. S. Khaparde Dead

VETERAN MAHARASHTRA LEADER AND LIEUTENANT OF LOK. TILAK

AMRAOTI, July 1.

The death occurred to-night at the age of 84 of Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

Born in 1855 and brought up in post-Mutiny atmosphere Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde occupied one of the most prominent positions in Indian political life for well over fifty years.

To understand the role that Mr. Khaparde played in national regeneration it is necessary to realise the background of his childhood and youthful career.

Not many decades had passed since the passing of the Maratha Empire, and its glories were recalled by the generation that survived its collapse to the rising childhood of the country with added glamour and glory.

There were the events of 1857, the heroic role played by the Rani of Jhansi in fighting the foreigners, the thousands who were martyred in the cause of national freedom and the wave of repression and horror that swept over the country as it had never experienced before.

Brought up in this atmosphere and denied the freedom of speech and press or organisation and action, the youthful generation had to walk warily. Few dared to raise their heads, still fewer their voices.

Then appeared on the scene Chiplunkar, Agarkar, Tilak and his lieutenant Khaparde. They raised their voice in Maharashtra, at first dimly heard but with increasing effect and tempo.

Khaparde was well-equipped for the task of rousing Maharashtra to the realisation of national dignity and self-respect. He belonged to the first generation of graduates that came out of the Bombay University and was soaked in ancient Indian literature, culture and tradition. He combined this with British ideas of democracy, freedom of speech and press, liberty of thought and equality of man and woman—ideas drawn from the works of John Stuart Mill, Burke, Voltaire and others.

Equipped with this and with tremendous supply of courage and energy he entered the task with astonishing zest and unexpected success. He carried the message of Lok Tilak from town to town in Central Provinces and Berar, in Maharashtra and Karnatak, till thousands followed his speeches and writings from day to day and week to week with ever increasing enthusiasm, out of which, later, arose the Home Rule Movement, and of which the Civil Disobedience Movements were the subsequent development.

Tilak and Khaparde had only one message for the country and that was about national freedom.

As the leader of political movement he was founder and driving spirit of several institutions in Maharashtra. He believed in exploiting every available opportunity to advance national cause.

He was a member of a district local board in Central Provinces for over 30 years and its vice-president for well over 17 years. He was one of the prominent members of the Home Rule League deputation that went to England in 1919 and carried on a vigorous campaign for Indian Home Rule during and after the war.

While the Congress was engaged in Civil Disobedience Movement Khaparde entered the Council of State created under the Montague Reforms.

He retired from public life in 1934. An important link with the Maharashtra and Tilak School of Politics is broken with the passing away of Mr. Khaparde which province.

HYDERABAD FOLLOWING MYSORE

Congress Committee For State

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, July 2.

I am in a position to state that the long expected Hyderabad State Congress which has been ushered into existence with the object of attainment of responsible government already published.

Leading Nationalist workers of the State are busy enroling members in the city as well as in the districts. A provisional committee has been formed, representative of Andhra, Maharashtra, Karnatak and other sections for drafting a constitution. A general meeting is to be held shortly when the draft constitution will be adopted as also election of office-bearers will take place.

It is gathered that the constitution of the State Congress will be on the lines of the Mysore State Congress.

SARDAR PIARA SINGH RELEASED

Babar Akali Conspiracy Case Prisoner Comes Out After 12 Years

LAHORE, July 2

In pursuance of the announcement regarding the release of the Babar Akali prisoners made by the Minister for Jails in the Punjab Legislative Assembly Sardar Piara Singh, one of the Babar Akali prisoners, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in the Babar Akali conspiracy case in 1925, has been released from the Lahore Central Jail after the expiry of twelve years.

His three other companions are still in Lahore Central Jail. He was repatriated from the Andamans along with other prisoners.
—A P

Havildar Gets Distinguished Service Medal

SIMLA, JULE 30.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, states a press note, has approved the immediate award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to Havildar Muhammad Yusuf, 1st Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment (D chess of Connaught's Own), for gallantry during the advance of the 3rd Infantry Brigade towards the Ewargi Narai, North West Frontier, on June 7, 1938—United Press.

Why Is Mazdoor Sabha Not Recognised?

Millowners Insist On Its Reorganization

LABOUR LEADERS' LETTER TO GOVT

Appeal To Authorities To Take Steps To Bring About Settlement

CAWNPORE, July 2.

The proposals on which Labour Leaders are prepared to arrive at a settlement with the employers, are contained in a letter, which they have addressed, to-day, to the Secretary, Industries Department, U. P. Government.

THE LETTER.

The letter says:—

"In the course of conversations during the last four days, we explained our views on the present situation, and now we are reducing the same to writing. We understand that the millowners are prepared to accept a wage increase. We are further told that the Millowners agree to abide by the decision of the conciliator in matters of dismissals, and also accept the recommendations of the Government about wage board.

"Now the principal question that is not yet solved is, about the recognition of the Mazdoor Sabha as the proper authority, to negotiate with the Millowners and carry on collective bargaining in the interests of workmen. The Millowners insist on the reconstitution of the Mazdoor Sabha, in order to safeguard against unauthorised strikes.

"In this connection we submit, we are prepared to agree to the following terms:—

THE TERMS.

"The membership of the Sabha will not be less than 20 per cent. of the total labour in force in the industry; Secondly, 15 days' notice of the strike shall be given; Thirdly, before a strike is declared, the opinion of the workers including non-members shall be taken by a secret ballot, and the strike shall be declared only if 60 per cent. votes polled in favour of it.

"This is possible only if standard conditions of service are laid down and fifteen days' notice of change in the working conditions is given to the Mazdoor Sabha."

"In this connection, we would draw the attention of certain provisions in the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill which, if approved, would cover the ground

JUTE QUESTION

"Coming to a question of Jute, we propose that 'status quo' be maintained, but the general recommendations of the Inquiry Committee as applicable to Textiles be given effect to.

"The hosiery Factories that form part of the Textile Mills should be given increase on the same basis as the Textiles?

"In the case of other factories, certain wage increase be given at present and the question of further increase be referred to the Board. We also propose that workers be provided with Wage Cards showing the total output, wages earned and the rates.

"We are prepared to assure that the Mazdoor Sabha will not back illegal strikes, but would persuade workers to return to work unconditionally, and also take such steps as are deemed necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

DISMISSED WORKERS.

"Regarding the question of workers dismissed after the 1937 settlement, the Mazdoor Sabha reserved to itself the right of referring to the Conciliator such of these cases as it deems fit.

"The Sabha would also like to be assured that no employees of any Mills shall be penalised, that all employees will be taken back to their original places, and that workers shall be allowed to resume work within a week after termination of the strike."

In conclusion, the letter appeals to the Government to take necessary steps to bring about a settlement of the dispute.—A P

CAWNPORE STRIKE SETTLEMENT MOVE

Further Negotiations Continue: No Definite Result

CAWNPORE, July 2.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Labour Commissioner, continued the negotiations to-day with both the employers and labour leaders but without definite result. Both the parties are reported to be adopting an uncompromising attitude on minor details.

BATON CHARGE

A mild baton charge was made to disperse a crowd near the Juggilal Kamlapat Mills, were picketers are alleged to have obstructed some clerks. About 30 persons are stalled to have been injured slightly.—A.P.

Plan To Open Mills On Monday To Be Resisted: 25 Picketers Arrested: No Chance Of Settlement In Sight

CAWNPORE: July 2.

"WE MUST FIGHT TO A FINISH" is the advice given by the President of the City Congress Committee to workers at a meeting of workers, held last night.

The chances of a settlement of the strike are not bright at the moment

Picketing has been intesified, and the Central Strike Committee, supported by the local Congress and the Mazdoor Sabha, it is understood, will resist the efforts of millowners to open the mills on Monday July 4. On the basis of the increase in wages which the Employers' Association announced yesterday.

General feeling is that the Government should take the decisive action to end the stalemate.

The Municipal board again passed a resolution this morning allotting Rs. 25,000 to the strikers.

This time the resolution will be referred to Local-Self-Government Department Commissioner of Allahabad Division.

It will be remembered that on the previous occasion the Commissioner disallowed such a grant on the ground that an allotment from Municipal funds to strikers does not fall within the powers of the Board under sections seven and eight of the Municipalities Act.

About 25 arrests have been effected today for obstruction near the Cawnpore Cotton and J. K. Mills.—A. P.

Australians All Out For 222

MATCH AGAINST YORKSHIRE AT SHEFFIELD

Smailes Captures 6 Wickets For 92 Runs

Yorkshire Reply With 74 For 3

The Australians commenced their match against Yorkshire at Sheffield on Saturday, and batting first were all out for 222. Bradman had to remain content with 59. The highest contribution was that of Hasset, who carried his bat for a brilliant 94.

Smaile's Deadly Bowling

Smailes, the Yorkshire bowler, displayed deadly form with the ball, capturing 6 of the Australian wickets for 92 runs.

Yorkshire's Reply

Yorkshire going in for their first knock had made 74 for 3 at close.

LONDON, July 2.

The weather was fine and the wicket slightly soft, when the match between the Australians and Yorkshire commenced to-day at Sheffield. The start was delayed on account of the condition of the wicket. Sellers, Yorkshire Captain, won the toss and put in the Australians.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM

The following is the Australian team:—

Bradman, McCabe, Badcock, Barnes, Barnett, Fingleton, Fleetwood-Smith, Hasset, Waite, McCormick and White.

AUSTRALIANS' DISASTROUS START

The Australians, opening their innings with Fingleton and McCabe made a disastrous start losing 3 wickets before 58 was on board. Fingleton was out at 6 off an out-swinger from Smailes, and at 20 McCabe returned to the pavilion, snicking a catch to Smailes in the slip off Bowes for 13 (20|2). Bradman and Badcock sent up 50, but 6 runs later Badcock lost his wicket, giving a catch to Turner off Robins (59|3). Hasset joined Bradman and they carried the score to 85 when lunch was taken, Bradman not out (48) and Hassett not out (10) being together

BRADMAN OUT

On resumption after lunch, Bradman attempting a drive was beaten by turn and stumped by Wood, off Smailes, for 59 (101|4). Bradman who batted 100 minutes played fine innings under difficult conditions, his score included six fours.

Barnes joined Hassett, but was out to a catch by Wood, off Leyland, for ten (122|5).

Another Australian wicket fell shortly afterwards, when Waite was given l.b.w. to Smailes for two (125|6) Barnett and Hassett carried the score to 155, when the former was caught by Robinson, off Smailes, for twelve (155|7).

HASSETT MISSES CENTURY

White was out similarly, being caught by Sutcliffe, off Smailes, for one (167|8). Hassett who had batted 125 minutes missed his century by six runs, when he was given l.b.w. to Verity (210|9). Hassett deserved a century. He drove Smailes successively for two sixes and repeated the same performance off Robinson. His other chief scoring strokes were 12 fours.

Australian innings ended at 222 when McCormick was held by Leyland, off Smailes for nine. Fleetwood-Smith was batting four.

YORKSHIRE 74 FOR 3

Yorkshire had scored 74 for 3 wickets at close.

Scores:

AUSTRALIAN (1st Innings)

Fingleton, b Smailes	2
McCabe, c Smailes, b Bowes	13
Badcock, c Turner, b Robinson	11
Bradman, st. Wood, b Smailes	59
Hasset, l.b.w., b Verity	94
Barnes, c Wood, b Leyland	10
Waite, l.b.w., b Smailes	2
Barnett, c Robinson, b Smailes	12
White, c Sutcliffe, b Smailes	1
McCormick, c Leyland, b Smailes	9
Fleetwood-Smith (not out) ..	4
Extras	5
Total	222

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowes 1 for 15; Smailes 6 for 92; Verity 1 for 69; Robinson 1 for 39 and Leyland 1 for 2

BOWLING:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	12	4	15	1
Smailes	29	7	92	6
Verity	17	1	69	1
Robinson	12	5	39	1
Leyland	3	1	2	1

TROOPS FOR SANJAK OF ALEXANDRETTA

Franco-Turkish Agreement Signed

ISTANBUL, July 2.

The Franco-Turkish Military Agreement for the despatch of an equal number of French and Turkish troops to the Sanjak of Alexandretta was signed to-day.

According to reliable reports from Ankara, a force of 2,500 Turkish troops is already on the border of the Sanjak, awaiting the order to March, which will probably be given in the afternoon.—Reuter.

PREMIER KHER IN BOMBAY

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, returned to Bombay on Saturday from Simla where he had been to preside over the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Mr. Kher will leave for for Poona this evening.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai arrived in Bombay from Poona on Saturday and left for Simla last night.

Canada Premier's Challenge To Opposition

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN COMMONS

No Force Under Control Of Foreign Govt. Should Be Stationed In Canada

OTTAWA, July 2.

Canada's attitude towards Britain's defence policy was the subject of a sharp verbal passage at arms between the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, and the opposition leader, Mr. Bennett, in the Dominion's House of Commons.

Mr. Bennett asserted that the Canadian Government were refusing Britain means to defend herself in the event of war by withholding permission for the establishment of R. A. F. Training Schools in Canada.

MR. MACKENZIE KING DENIED THAT BRITAIN HAS SOUGHT SUCH PERMISSION, BUT ADDED THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT PERMIT ANY MILITARY FORCE STATIONED IN THE COUNTRY UNDER THE CONTROL OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENT.

HE CHALLENGED MR. BENNETT TO TEST PUBLIC OPINION IN A GENERAL ELECTION AND DECLARED THAT THE COURSE MR. BENNETT SUGGESTED IMPLIED REVERSAL OF THE TREND ON THE PART OF BRITISH DOMINIONS TOWARDS COMPLETE AUTONOMY AND SOVEREIGNTY.—Reuter.

Japanese Fail To Land Near Haimun

Swatow Railway Station Bombed

SWATOW, July 2.

The Japanese who attempted a landing near Haimun at 04-00, under cover of naval bombardment, are reported to have been repulsed.

JAP. CONCENTRATION

According to reliable reports the Japanese naval concentration at Fort Island Haimunbay comprises two cruisers, three destroyers, three armed merchantmen and five armed trawlers.

Fifteen Japanese 'planes raided Swatow at 13-15. Nine of these bombed the railway station area, but there were few casualties owing to the evacuation of the district.

EVACUATION URGED

Foreign consuls are urging their nationals to evacuate Swatow.—Reuter.

134 Killed In Floods

British Govt. Sympathise With Japan

TOKIO, July 2.

It is announced that the British Ambassador sent a letter to the Foreign Minister expressing sympathy of the British Government at the loss of life and suffering entailed by the floods in Japan.

One hundred and thirty four have hitherto perished, 132 have been injured and eight are missing.—Reuter.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co.
10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

Fascist Party Conference

Rigorous Examination Of Qualifications For Attending Deliberations

ROME, July 2

Fascist Federal Secretaries from every province to-day took the flying jump through blazing hoop to prove their qualifications for attending the Fascist Party Conference at Rome. The jump was one of a series of seven physical tests ordered by Signor Mussolini.

Signor Staracr the Secretary of the Fascist Party led 60 competitors but only he and seven others successfully completed all the tests in which three men were injured

Signor Mussolini watched the performance and gave praise where praise was due.—Reuter

HENLEY REGATTA

Leander Club Beat Trinity College, Oxford, In Final

LONDON, July 2.

At Henley conditions were not so good as yesterday. A breeze was blowing across the course.

In the finals of the Stewards Cup Leander Club (Holders) easily beat Trinity College, Oxford.

Time: 7 minutes and 33 seconds.

Wyfold Cup, London "B" (Holders) beat Royal Chester by 4 lengths.

Time: 7 minutes and 41 seconds.

The winner always led.

Thames Cup Semi-Finals, London, beat Eton Excelsior by three-quarters of a length.

Time: 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

Kent School beat Yale University by two-thirds of a length.

Time: 7 minutes and 6 seconds.

It was a thrilling All-American race. The crew were level halfway.—Reuter.

WANTED LIGHT ON SUGAR POLICY

Industry's Demand On Government

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association have addressed a communication to the Government of India, inviting their attention to the delay in the publication of the Tariff Board's Report on Sugar.

They have pointed out that the said Report was submitted to the Government as far back as the middle of December, 1937 and that in view of the Sugar Industry (protection) Act, 1932, expiring on the 31st March, 1938, was expected to be published along with the Government's conclusions thereon sometime in February, 1938 when the Government's Budget Proposals were to be placed before the legislature.

The Committee were however, greatly disappointed to find that the Tariff Board's Report was not published at that time and that instead the Government announced their intention to continue the prevailing rate of protection for another year, which was done by the adoption of the Sugar Industry Protection (Temporary Extension) Act.

The Committee urges that in the absence of the said Report and the Government's conclusions thereon, the Industry was uncertain about the rate of protection after the expiry of the temporary measure which precluded the industry from taking any long period point of view in regard to such questions.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 2.

The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal are less marked. The Monsoon has been strong in Malabar and fairly active in Mysore, Konkan, Deccan East Central Provinces, East Central India and from the belt of the Orissa Coast to Northeast Assam. There has also been scattered showers in East Madras, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab and the West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mercara four inches; Mahableshwar three; Sibsagar, Marmagoa, Mangalore and Cochin, two; Cherrapunji, Trivandrum, Karwar and Ahmednagar one and half; Mymensingh, Chandbali, Gaya, Khandala and Rentichintala one inch; Allahabad, Kanker and Ratnagiri three-quarters of an inch; Sutna and Pendra half an inch.

Forecast until evening of July 3. Monsoon will be generally active in the West Coast, Mysore and the region from Deccan to Orissa and Chota Nagpur. There will also be local rain in Assam, Bengal and Bihar will have scattered showers in the United Provinces and Southeast Madras.—A. P.

12 Officials Arrested In Vienna

Charges Of Corruption Against Nazi Party Employees

VIENNA July 2.

Twelve officials, whom the Nazi Party had appointed to administrate certain private businesses were arrested on charges of corruption and sent to Dachau Concentration camp in Bavaria by the order of the High Commissioner, Herr Von Buerckel who is instituting an inquiry into these cases and others concerning confiscation of property.—Reuter.

PASSPORT FOR PROBODH CHANDRA NOT GRANTED

Delegate To World Youth Congress

LAHORE, July 1.

Miss Belly Shields Collins, International Secretary of the World Youth Congress Movement, has addressed two letters, one to the Premier of the Punjab and the other to the District Magistrate of Lahore, requesting them to grant the necessary passport to Mr. Probodh Chandra, a delegate to the Second World Youth Congress to be held in the United States of America this year

In the course of her letters Miss Collins says that this Congress is placed under the patronage of a number of eminent people from many countries and has recognition in official circles in the U.S.A. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will herself take part in the Congress.

Another letter requesting the Premier to grant the passport to Mr. Probodh Chandra to enable him to attend the World Students' Conference to be held at Budapest on July 28 next, has been addressed by Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay.—United Press.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

LONDON, July 2.

19 aeroplanes started from Hatfeld in Hertfordshire in the King's Cup Air Race over a 1,000 miles in 20 laps of 50 mile each in triangular circuit. The best handicapped machines received a start of over 3 hours from Viscountess Wakefield's Percival New Gull piloted by Captain Percival. There are 2 women, as passengers, on board the Percival New Gull. Capt. Percival flew at the rate of 222 miles per hour on the first lap.—Reuter's Special.

After the tenth lap Flying Officer A. E. Clouston retired with a stoppage of one petrol tank.—Reuter

Provision For Sukkur Jail Convicts

KARACHI, July 2.

Mr. B. M. Chandwari has made an offer to the Sind Government to provide for the benefits of convicts in the Sukkur District Jail, the biggest jail in the province, one radio and loudspeaker set.

The Government of Sind accepted the offer.—United Press.

The campaign for the establishment of national parks in Great Britain was initiated yesterday at a meeting in Temple by Mr. Noman Birkett, King's Counsel.

"PERFECT EQUALITY AMONG ALL"

Five Religions Flourish Together In China With No Conflict Whatsoever

Chinese Muslim Savants On Cultural Contact Mission In India

"WE IN CHINA ARE ALL UNITED THOUGH THERE ARE FIVE RELIGIONS IN THAT COUNTRY THERE ABSOLUTELY IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FOLLOWERS OF ONE RELIGION AND THE FOLLOWERS OF ANOTHER THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHINESE MUSLIMS AND CHINESE NON-MUSLIMS."

Thus remarked Prof. Mahomed Ibrahim Shah Ko Chin, in reply to the welcome accorded to him and His Eminence Sheik Noor Muhammad P. S. Ta, by the Directors of the Jam'iyat U't-Tamadduini'l-Islami on Saturday evening at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, with Mr. Faiz Tyabji in the chair. There was a very large gathering present, and prominent among them were Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Vice-Consul for China, Mr Osman Sobhani, Moulana Irfan and Dr. Somji.

Mr. Tyabji welcoming the guests, explained to the audience that the two Chinese Muslims had come to India, to study the educational systems, and, if possible, to establish some sort of cultural contacts. These two gentlemen had gone to the Western Islamic countries, and were returning from Cairo.

THEIR PURPOSE

Prof. Mahomed Ibrahim Shah Ko Chin, replying, stated that they were thankful for the honour done to them. The purpose of their visit to India, was to establish some sort of contact between the Chinese and the Indian Mussalmans. India was an ancient country, and, excepting for the Himalayas, China and India could be called one country, even now. Both of them had come to India to study different educational systems, and see if they could not exchange students for study in their different Universities. Out of the 450 millions in China, about 50 millions were Muslims

Explaining the position of Mussalmans in that country, the Professor stated that, in days gone by, the Chinese Muslims did not enjoy real freedom. There was no equality. But after the advent of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the National Leader, all the barriers were removed. To-day the Muslims and non-Muslims enjoyed equal privileges.

There was perfect equality among all. Muslims held high positions in the Government, and in the Army. But there was not enough of progress among Mussalmans there. They were a bit slow, due to lack of necessary education.

His Eminence Sheik Noor Mahomed P. S. Ta, was the founder of the first Muslim School in Shanghai, and was its Principal. He had been doing a great deal for educating the Mussalmans of China.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR

He came from Cairo University, though he belonged to China, They had come here specially to study the educational systems in India and see how best they could be adopted for educating the Chinese Mussalmans.

He then referred to the Sino-Japanese War, and said that he could not go into details of it, due to shortness of time.

Everyone was aware, of the Japanese aggression in China.

In China five different religions flourished, but there was absolutely no conflict between them. That was because they all understood that the fundamental principles of all religions were one in essence. That was why they all lived in harmony.

The Secretary of the Jam'yat proposed a vote of thanks, and, after partaking of the refreshments, the company dispersed.

CHINESE GOODWILL MISSION

Party Of Five Muslims Arrive In Bombay

BOMBAY: Friday.

The Chinese Goodwill Mission consisting of five Chinese Muslims arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by s.s. "Vita", after touring Persia and other Asiatic countries in the West The Party is led by Mr Wong They are expected to stay in Bombay for a couple of weeks and then tour the country. Their programme has not yet been settled.

INTER VARSITY MATCH

OXFORD	CAMBRIDGE
GROVER (Captain)	YARDLEY (Captain)
WALFORD	GIBB
DIXON	CARRIS
LOMAS	THOMPSON
EGGAR	LANGLEY
KIMAETON	MANN
WHITEHOUSE	STUDD
YOUNG	HEWAN
MACINDOE	WOLD
DARWALL SMITH and	KAYE and
PERSHKE.	REESDAVIS.

LONDON, July 2.

At Lord's, the weather was sunny and after the overnight rain wicket was damp, when the Inter 'Varsity match between Oxford and Cambridge, commenced to-day. Orford won the toss and opened the innings with Walford and Dixon.

When they were 3 short of 50, Oxford lost Walford, who gave a catch to Langley off Hewan (47|1).

Walford contributed 34 to this score.

Lomas joined Dixon and the pair sent up 100 of the innings before lunch, the score at that stage being 103 for 1 wicket, Dixon not out (47) and Lomas not out (17) being together.

ALL OUT FOR 317.

Oxford were all out for 317 after tea.

On resumption after lunch, Dixon was out to a catch by Wold at short-leg, off Hewan, for 73 (156|2). Dixon batted for three hours and hit seven fours. Kimpton who joined Lomas carried the score to 213, when he was held by Carris, off Kaye, for 25 (213|3). Lomas, who batted for 170 minutes, missed his century by six runs, when at 236 he was caught by Rees Davies, off Kaye. Lomas who had a "life" at 45 hit eleven fours. Tea was taken at this total when Eggar was batting with one.

Mr. Waldeman Falcao, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Brazil), President of the 24th Session (1938) of the International Labour Conference, Geneva.

ANGLO-GERMAN DEBT SETTLEMENT

General Satisfaction Expressed In Both Countries

LONDON, July 2.

General satisfaction is expressed in the Press at Anglo-German debt settlement which is much better than it seemed likely a month ago, and certainly much better than what might have been enforced through compulsory clearing.

Diversion to cumulative sinking funds of the cut of two per cent in the present seven per cent Dawes Loan and of one per cent in the present five-and-a-half per cent Young and Saarbrucken Loans is likely to go a long way in satisfying German political objections to continued liability to meet nigh rates of interest.

BERLIN SATISFIED

The news of the settlement was received with satisfaction in Berlin where, it is understood, the British settlement will become a model for subsequent agreements with other guarantor Powers, although agreements may differ in detail in accordance with various economic conditions prevailing between Germany and respective parties.—Reuter.

Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Senior lecturer in History and Political Science at the Hindu College, Delhi, has just returned to India, after receiving the Ph.D. degree from the London School of Economics and Political Science, his subject for the thesis being "Discretionary Powers in the Indian Government." Dr. Bool Chand is the author of several valuable publications and has written a large number of articles during his two years' stay in London. Some are already published and others are in the course of publication. Of him Mr. Harold J. Laski says: "I should put him among the five best students I have had from India in the last fifteen years."

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Murshidabad Approves Conference Idea To End Communal Organisations

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has issued the following statement:

"It is a matter of satisfaction to find, that it may be taken to be almost a settled fact, that a Conference is to be held in Delhi, sometime in September next, at the instance of: (1) Khudai Khidmatgar of the North West Frontier Province, (2) All India Jamit-ul-Ulema-i-Hind; (3) Majlis-i-Ahrar of the Punjab; (4) Ittihad-i-Millar, Delhi, and (5) Bangiya Krishak Proja Party Bengal, with a view to coming to a binding understanding as to the preparation of a common programme, for the approval and support of all progressive Muslim organisation.

This is a step taken in the right direction, to nullify any attempt to build up any communal organisation purporting to represent the entire Muslim community.

After recent developments of the political situation in India, the time has come when a move in this direction should be stimulated, and universally encouraged by those, who possess, at heart, the future well-being of India and who can really entertain true and genuine spirit of patriotism."—A.P.

Fourth Fascinating Week
Galore
All the Glory of
Indian Mythology!

See

RANJIT
Movietone's
Mythological
EPIC

PRITHVI-PUTRA

Grand Story of a Man who
Challenged God!
STARRING:
MADHURI
E. BILLIMORIA, MAZHAR,
KALYANI & KANTILAL, Etc.
Directed By: Sjt. JAYANT DESAI
To-morrow—Monday, 4th July.
Specially at 1-30 p.m.
LADIES' SHOW
THE WEST END
Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-45. Sat., Sun.
and Holidays at 3 p. m.

Coming Shortly at

IMPERIAL CINEMA

GENERAL FILMS LTDS.'

BAGHBAN

THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR
CROWDED WITH

ROMANCE — GLAMOUR —
EXCITEMENT — COMEDY —
— MUSIC —

Starring:—
BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER
with
NAZIR, ASHRAF KHAN, YASMIN
SITARA, LALLA YAKOOB,
K. N. SINGH WASTI, MIRZA
MUSHARAF

Director: A. R. KARDAR

LOOK OUT FOR RELEASE DATE

CENTRAL

CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM
MATINEE TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

"GOPAL
KRISHNA"
(HINDI).

The PRABHAT Touch To
SHRI KRISHNA

9TH GLORIOUS WEEK !

"KUNKU"

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinees on Holidays at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA (Dadar)

C. P. Premier Refutes "Star" Allegations

Says, Muslims Were Neither Victimised Nor Forced To Sing "Bande Mataram"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

A press note issued by the Publicity Officer to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, states:

The attention of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister was drawn by Mahatma Gandhi to certain allegations made by the "Star" of Calcutta dated the 18th May 1938, against the Government in regard to the grievances of the Muhammadans of C. P. The following replies have been given by the Prime Minister:

ALLEGATION 1.

Enforcement of Vidya Mandir Scheme in the teeth of unanimous Muslim opposition.

The Muslim opposition was directed mainly at the name of Vidya Mandir and not at the basic principles of the scheme. In the final sanction issued in Education Department memo No. 689, dated the 5th April, 1938, provision was made that if an Urdu school is started in a Muslim area, some other name acceptable to Muslims shall be given to it.

ALLEGATION—2.

No Central Provinces Muslim was taken in Central Provinces Syllabus Committee.

The personnel of the Committee includes 2 eminent Muslim educationists, viz. Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. Mohmad Ashraf Khan who however do not belong to these provinces. Government did not feel the necessity of including any local Muslims as the syllabuses were to be framed on altogether new principles based upon the syllabus framed by Dr. Zakir Hussain for the Wardha Scheme on behalf of the All-India Education Board.

ALLEGATION—3.

Congress and Mahasabha completely and perfectly identified in the Central Provinces and Berar. Mr. Savarkar, the Mahasabha leader was welcomed and idolised by Congress Ministers and committees.

This is not true, as will be seen from the prosecution by Government of one Mr. Jagannath Varma, for exciting hatred against the Mussalmans. The case is 'sub judice.' Mr. Savarkar, was not welcomed. I think, by any Congress Committee. Of course individual Congressmen might have attended the meetings held at which he delivered lectures. I attended one meeting where he presided over the Marathi Literary Conference.

ALLEGATION—4.

The Arya Samajist Mahasabha leader of Central Provinces was elected speaker who has boycotted Urdu and enforced Hindi in Assembly for reports.

The Speaker of the Central Provinces and Berar Assembly, Mr. G. S. Gupta, is an out and out Congressman. No doubt, by religion, he is an Arya Samajist. The Congress does not boycott any one of any faith or religion from joining it.

The present practice is that speeches made in Hindi and Marathi are printed in the Nagri and Balbodha scripts respectively; and speeches made in Urdu are translated into and printed in English. Urdu speeches were also in the beginning printed in the Nagri script, but following a demand from certain Muslim members that their speeches should either be printed in Urdu script or in English this practice of translating Urdu speeches into and printing in English came into force

ALLEGATION—5.

Muslims in schools, colleges, assemblies, meetings and public institutions being forced to stand up in honour of the singing of "Bande Mataram" which is a hymn to goddesses "Durga," "Saraswati" and "Laxmi." In fact "Bande Mataram" worship is being evolved here as a Congress cult.

This is, if not entirely incorrect at least very much exaggerated. The only one instance of its kind occurred in the whole province and that too only once. The facts are as follows:—At the annual announcement of examination results at the Municipal High school, Saugor on the 30th April, Mr. Kedarnath Rohan, President, Municipal Committee warned the Muslim students that they would be expelled from the school if they did not join in singing "Bande Mataram." In spite of this, however, the Muslim students in question refused to sing it. The matter ended there and no further action was taken.

ALLEGATION—6.

C. P. Congress Premier has issued instructions to all officers, whether Muslim or non-Muslim to rise in their seats at singing of "Bande Mataram" in all meetings and functions.

The instructions issued by the Police Department at the instance of the Prime Minister are that "if police officers are present at any meeting or function at which the audience rises to sing "Bande Mataram" or the Flag song, they should stand like every one else, as a matter of courtesy."

ALLEGATION—7.

Muslim students are being forced to sing "Bande Mataram" in schools.

The orders issued are only permissive. If the Managers of Schools wish it, "Bande Mataram" song can be sung in the schools under their management. It is equally open to pupils who do not want to sing it, to get out during the song time.

ALLEGATION—8.

No separate electorate and no reservation of seats in Central Provinces and Berar in Local Bodies. Muslim have practically no representation.

The Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government and Municipalities Acts do neither provide for separate electorates for minority communities nor for reservation of seats to them. The representation of these communities is, however, secured by the system of nomination. The statement made in the article in the "Star" dated the 18th May 1938 that Muslims have practically no representation is not correct.

ALLEGATION—9.

Only Urdu School of Betul has been closed and many other Urdu Schools are being similarly abolished.

The Municipal Committee, Betul, has abolished the Urdu Primary School and amalgamated it with the Hindi Primary School. As there were not sufficient number of Urdu students to maintain a separate school, Urdu is taught at this Hindi School. Total number of Urdu Vernacular Schools in the Province is 300. Total number of Vernacular Schools in the Province is 5229. Percentage of Muslims to population is 4.4 Percentage of Urdu Vernacular Schools to total Vernacular Schools is 5.7.

ALLEGATION—10.

The Nagpur University's Crest bears the symbol of the Hindu deity—"Nag" or snake and a Sanskrit verse.

The seal of the Nagpur University as given on page 1 of the Calendar was adopted by the University Court when the institution was founded. It is entirely for that body to consider any changes in this seal. Government cannot interfere in this matter as the University is a statutory body.

ALLEGATION—11.

There is strong Congress Mahasabha movement to practically abolish cow-slaughter and free trade in beef in C. P. and Berar. The Muslim butchers are being assaulted and oppressed in all possible ways.

The C. P. and Berar Bill No. 9 by Mr. M. G. Chitnavis and No. 20 by Mr. S. A. Rauf Shah are not Government measures. The bills will speak for themselves. No complaints of assaults on, or oppression of, butchers have been received.

ALLEGATION—12.

C. P. has been renamed "Mahakoshal" and "Berar" is being christened as "Vaidharbha" to show that the Congress is reverting India to the ancient days of the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

The Congress province which was formerly known as C P. Hindi has been renamed Mahakoshal with the permission of the Indian National Congress. Similarly the Congress province of Berar is renamed as "Vidharbha" with the permission of the Indian National Congress or its Working Committee. So also the province known as C. P. Marathi is renamed as "Nagpur." We have also got Congress provinces like the Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala, Maharashtra, Guzarathi, Bihar, Utkal and other Congress provinces. The objection is ludicrous.

The Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry announce that a combined operations exercise will be carried out in the English channel between the 5th and 10th July with the object of practising surprise landing in "hostile territory."

2ND WEEK
OF
SAGAR'S New Social

We Three

Starring:—
★ MOTILAL ★ MAYA ★ ROSE ★ YAKUB
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.
THE ROXY TO-DAY
Matinee at 2-30 P M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 6, 1995
Muslim. Jamad-ul-Aval 4, 1357
Parsi: Behman 1, 1307
Highside: 3-47 12-8
Lowtide: 9-34 4-00
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m.

SHREE THAKUR HARANATH JAYANTI

The 73rd birthday anniversary of Shree Thakur Haranath will be celebrated at 'Krishna Kunja', Ridge Road to-day (Sunday).

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

"Knowledge of the Self" or "Atma-Jnana" will be the subject of a free public discourse in Hindi to be held at the above Math, Kallyandas Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

TALK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties' Union, will give a talk on "Civil Liberties", to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

THE KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The fifth annual gathering of the above School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the school-premises under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. A. W. D'Souza, M.A. All are cordially invited.

MAMA PARMANAND FIRST CENTENARY

The first centenary of the late Mr. N. M. alias Mama Parmanand will be celebrated by the Vaishya Community at Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Maratha High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay, when Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Editor, Subodh Patrika will preside.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Spiritualism: True or False" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

SHIA NAVJAVAN SOCIETY

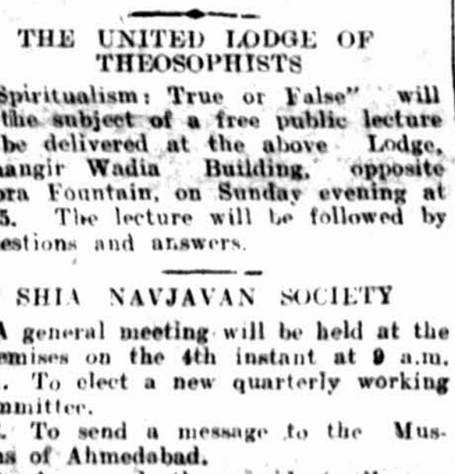
A general meeting will be held at the premises on the 4th instant at 9 a.m.

1. To elect a new quarterly working committee.
2. To send a message to the Muslims of Ahmedabad.
3. Any work the president allows.

MR. CHINIVALA ADVOCATE'S LECTURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "How the Goodness of Human Beings helps the Cause of Behman." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GANGWAY FOR TORCHY! SHE'S GOING TO TOWN!



Plenty of Thrills & Action!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Life of Emile Zora". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Torche Blane The Adventurous Blonde" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"3 Smart Girls". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Cheer Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Adventures of Marco Polo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"Jezebel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Prithvi Putra". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One in a Million". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Nationalist Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Goghari Mohalla Jamat Khana Hall, to discuss present Political Position.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House on Tuesday, the 5th July 1938, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INDO-AMERICAN UNION DINNER

A dinner in celebration of the American Independence Day will be held on Saturday the 9th July, at 7-30 p.m. at 22, Club Back Road, Byculla. The well-known Artiste, Mrs. Bhavnani, nee Enakshi Rama Rau, M.A. will speak.

Members and all those who have visited America can reserve seats early by communicating with Mr. Mohan V. Raj, Hon. Secretary, 30 Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Cover charge per head Rs. 1/8.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. BEHRAMSHA N. SHROFF.

The 11th death anniversary (Baj) of the late Mr. Behramsha Nowroji Shroff, the teacher of the philosophy of Zarthosti Elme-Khashnoom (i.e. Zoroastrian Occultism) will be observed on Thursday (7th July 1938) at Allbless Baugh, at Charni Road. The Jashan ceremony will commence at 4 p.m. (S.T.), and a meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Basis Instrumentalities of Zoroastrian Victuals." Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P. will preside. The meeting is open to all Parsis.

Khadi Bhandar At Dadar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharashtra Khadi Bhandar which has removed to new premises adjacent to their former shop in Dadar would be celebrating the occasion shortly.

The Bhandar would be formally declared open by a prominent member of the Congress Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the home candidate of Dadar was approached in this connection and it is likely he would accept the invitation.

The increase in rates of Khaddar would only come into force in the Bhandar from the 15th instant.

Alleged Negligence By Dental Surgeon

The case in which Dr. Schweitzer, a German Dentist is accused of causing the death of Miss Beryl Bush in June 1937 by a rash and negligent act to wit a major operation which he was not entitled to perform, came up for hearing on Saturday before Mr. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Dr. Ta Baschnick, another Dental Surgeon from Germany was cross-examined.

Witness answered in German and was translated by an interpreter.

The witness was very dilatory in answering questions and had to be pulled up by Mr. Kanuga, the Defence-Counsel several times.

To a question, whether he wanted to be addressed as Doctor or Mister, the witness said he wished to be addressed in the latter fashion—Mr.

The witness was not entitled to be called a Doctor.

He was only a Dentist and not a Dental-Surgeon as he subscribed himself on his board or visiting card.

To an earlier question, whether he put up his board as Dr. Ta, Baschnick Dental Surgeon, he replied in the negative.

The witness was later shown a photograph of his premises.

He said that he had two boards one downstairs and one upstairs as his residence and consulting room.

Witness had not got a degree from any German University to practise as a Dental Surgeon.

He had certificates of the German Government that he could practice as a dentist. He would produce them.

Shown an exhibit, he said it was a certificate of a German Institute—R. D. D.

The institute had 20 branches where it taught and examined students in Dentistry.

The Counsel put it to him that there were only 7 branches.

Asked whether he was a D. R. V. O. the witness said that he was one and that he would prove it.

In his 17th year, he joined as an apprentice under a dentist and he had 28 years experience as a dentist.

Three years experience was enough to get a certificate as a R. D. D.

Questioned whether he knew of the subjects necessary for the 3 year course of R. D. D. the witness said he did not know.

Only apprenticeship was enough to get the certificate. He styled himself as a Dental Surgeon, since he was told by the accused and other Doctors in the city that to style himself so was the "Bombay Standard".

At this stage Mr. Kanuga addressed the Court and said that the witness was masquerading as a Dental Surgeon and was cheating his patients. The witness was influenced by professional jealousy.

To a further question, why he was styling himself as a Dr. and Dental Surgeon in the Telephone Directory and whether he was aware of it, the witness said he was not responsible for the printing of the Directory.

The Court adjourned the case to Tuesday 5th July (at 1 p.m.) at this stage.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and B. I. Sargon appeared for the defence and Mr. C. B. Velker appeared for the prosecution.

Late Dr. D. A. D'Monte

The funeral of the late Dr. D. A. D'Monte took place at 5 o'clock at his residence at Bandra. It was very largely attended.

At 6-30 a.m. to-morrow (Monday) a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of the soul of Dr. D. A. D'Monte at St. Andrews Church, Bandra.

FREE FIGHT TO SETTLE LAND DISPUTE!

Two Parties Of 'Ramas' Come To Blows; 12 Hurt And 35 Arrested

An old dispute over land in Ratnagiri district was sought to be settled in Bombay in a free fight between two parties of 'Ramas' at Teli-Gulli, Vithalwadi Lathis and iron-rods are alleged to have been used in the fight.

Twelve persons were injured and treated in hospital.

Sub-Inspector Wagle and Sergeant Hunt, officers attached to the Princess Street Police Station rushed to the spot and put under arrest 35 persons and seized blood stained weapons.

Bhau Lakhu and 34 others were bailed out in this connection in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on charges of rioting and unlawful assembly.

VISAPUR JAIL FARM CLOSED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have decided to close down the Visapur Prison Farm as soon as possible.

The Deccan Convict Gang Jail at Visapur was closed in June 1927, but later the prison was re-opened to accommodate the civil disobedience prisoners and eventually it was retained as a Government Prison Farm. The whole place was renovated and all available land in the vicinity was acquired to be brought under cultivation. The present Government have been examining proposals to make the prison farm self-supporting and to set up a farm colony where prisoners, after a probationary period, could be allowed to live, under certain privileges on 'Probational Release'.

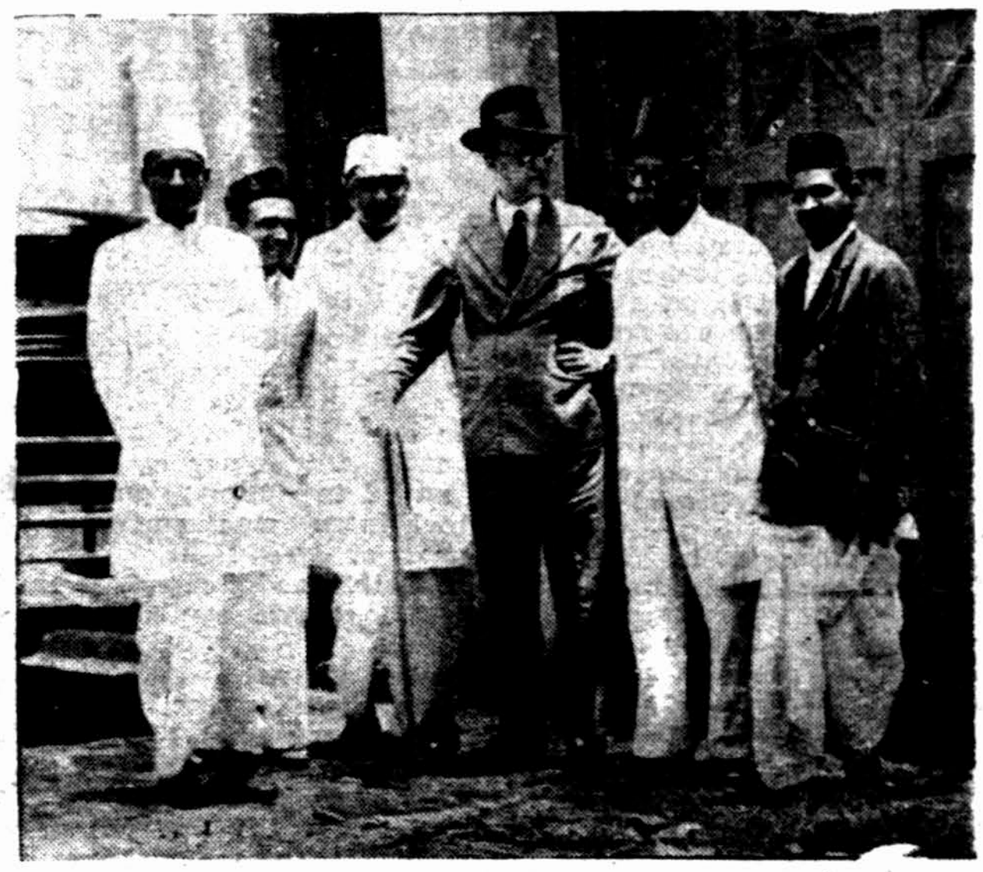
The recent investigations into the administration of the Government Prison Farm however revealed that it was not advantageous to continue it. There were also other administrative difficulties connected with supplies, police escort, etc. It is therefore considered advisable to close it down and transfer the present population of about 400 to other Central Prisons where accommodation is available and this would result in an annual saving of about Rs. 56,000.

Government are considering the question of returning the lands acquired to the original owners but, in the meantime these will be leased to them.

Dr. M. D. Gilder's Tour

The Hon'ble Dr. M. D Gilder will visit Pandharpur on Sunday, July 3 and return to Poona the same night.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The sweetest kiss in Dixie—
The wickedest heart in the world!



Some of the Editors, who on Friday appeared at the Children's Court, in answer to notices to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under the Children's Act in connection with reports relating to a case before that Court. Mr. Horniman, Mr. Sorabji Kapadia ("Bombay Samachar"), Mr. Samaldas Gandhi ("Janmabhoomi"), Mr. R. V. Mehta ("Hindustan and Praja Mitra") and others discussing the issues.

Scene from Saraswati Cinetone's historical picture in Hindi, "Raja Gopichand," with Leela, Ratnaprabha and Usha in the lead.

BOAT CAPSIZES

PATNA, July 1.

A boat carrying an iron safe belonging to the Madhipura Central Co-operative Bank and two boxes containing records while proceeding to Madhipura capsized in a strong current in the river Dharma near a railway bridge. says a message received here from Bhagalpur. Nine occupants swimmed to the shore but the properties could not be recovered. —United Press.

New President Of Kaira Dist. Board

(From A Correspondent)

NARSANDA, July 1

The first meeting of the members elected to the Kaira Dist. Local Board. Kaira on the Congress ticket, was held, yesterday, at Seva-Mandir, Nadiad, Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, M. L. C. presiding.

Mr. Chhotalal A. Vyas was unanimously elected the President of Kaira District Local Board.

Thana Municipal President And Vice-President Asked To Resign

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 2.

In July 1937 the President and the Vice-President of the Thana Municipality were elected for a term ending with the term of the Board which ordinarily would have expired in this month.

But Government have been pleased to order its extention till October. 15 out of 21 councillors have requested the President, Mr. C. T. Ranadive and the Vice President, Mr. P. V. Joshi to resign, as at the time of voting, the councillors say, they had voted for them on the understanding that the term would be over after a year. The Vice-President has consented to resign.

IT HAS ALREADY PROVED

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PICTURE IN THE CITY

New Theatres Social Arguments

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VICTORY

OVER THE HEART!

NO LESS RENOWNED THAN VALOUR AND VICTORY IN WAR!

'ABHAGIN'

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Recounting the valour and victories of the frail young lass

SANDHYA

MOLINA

who gives a convincing performance of the Girl who commands the gratitude of INDIA'S WOMANHOOD!

The stay and the bulwark of an agonized dispirited class—the Hindu womanhood...

'ABHAGIN'

★ *Scenario:*—PHANI MAZUMDAR

★ *Music:*—R. C. BORAL

Starring:—

★ MOLINA ★ VIJAYKUMAR,

★ PRITHVIRAJ, B.A. ★ NEMO,

★ MENAKA, ★ DEVBALA.

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Government Recognise National Graduates

Visharads To Be On Par With B. A.'s For Purposes Of Government Service

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"The question of the recognition of the degrees, diplomas or certificates issued by the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, for certain purposes, has been before Government for some time. The request of the persons, who are holders of the degrees in question generally is that they should be considered, for the purposes of recruitment to Government and semi-Government service, as on the same level as the holders of corresponding degrees of the Bombay University."

PROPOSALS TO GOVT.

The National Graduates Union has suggested that a Committee should be appointed "to go fully into the question of the removal of the handicaps under which the National Degree and Diploma holders are labouring." The Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith has submitted a memorandum stating "the requirements of National Graduates and Universities." They are:

(i) equal status with graduates of the Bombay University, for Government, semi-Government or private employment;

(ii) equal right of franchise.

(iii) recognition of degrees conferred by the Vidyapiths for admission into colleges and post-graduate courses of a chartered University: and

(iv) grant of statutory status to the two Vidyapiths.

There has also been a suggestion that the degrees or diplomas issued by the Vidyapiths should be considered good for admission to the Advocates' examination. Government have fully considered all these suggestions

HIGH STANDARD ONCE

The Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith came into existence in 1920-21. The students who joined the Vidyapiths were those, who would have otherwise pursued their studies in the schools and colleges affiliated to a chartered University like the Bombay University. The teaching staffs of these Vidyapiths was quite as competent as that of the recognised Universities. Several of them had distinguished academical careers and held English degrees, and were actually employed in recognised colleges when they left their posts and joined the Vidyapiths. The syllabuses were more or less a standard corresponding to that adopted by the recognised Universities.

It is thus clear that the standard of teaching in these Vidyapiths was high and that, therefore, the students who obtained degrees or diplomas from these Vidyapiths are equitably entitled to equal consideration, so far as practicable, with those who obtained their degrees from any recognised University. It must, however, be recognised that the standards of teaching, etc., above referred to which were noticeable for some years after the Vidyapiths were started are lacking at present.

PRESENT POSITION

In the case of the Gujarat Vidyapith, it would be correct to say that it is practically a defunct body now. The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith is still functioning, but the only thing it now teaches is Ayurveda, a subject in respect of which the Vidyapith will, if the requirements laid down in the new Government Bill now before the Legislature to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Indian system of medicine, etc., are satisfied, get statutory recognition automatically.

While, therefore, Government fully appreciate the view-point of those who ask for a status equal to that enjoyed by the holders of the degrees or diplomas of any recognised University, they feel that it would not be fair to the recognised Universities, if the degrees or diplomas issued by the Vidyapiths were accepted as equivalent to those issued by the former indiscriminately, that is to say, without reference to the period in which they were conferred.

Government consider that an equitable solution would be to fix 1932 as the year beyond which it is not necessary to go in giving recognition for any purpose. For regularising their position in future, it will be for the Vidyapiths, if they so desire and are able to establish a case for recognition, to obtain the necessary statutory status in the ordinary course.

NO NECESSITY OF COMMITTEE

Government have carefully considered the request of the National Graduates' Union for the appointment of a Committee to go into the "handicaps under which the National Degree and Diploma holders are labouring." It will be seen that any recognition given by executive orders must be limited in its application. Government cannot, for example, order that the holder of a degree or diploma of the Vidyapith should be admitted to the Advocates' examination. Nor can they, by an executive order, impose on all chartered Universities in India the condition that their colleges and post-graduate courses should be thrown open to those to whom the Vidyapiths have issued degrees, diplomas, or certificates. Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that this is not a matter for reference to any Committee which has not been charged to examine the case from the point of view of statutory recognition. For such recognition the Vidyapiths themselves should move.

LIMITS OF RECOGNITION

The main object of all those who seek restoration of their educational status to students who suffered for their faith is to make them eligible for Government and semi-Government service, and if already in such service, to enable them to draw pay according to the scale allowed to the holders of degrees or diplomas of a recognised University. For instance, graduates of the Vidyapiths are employed by aided schools and holders of the certificates issued by the Adhyapana Mandir of the Gujarat Vidyapith are employed by School Boards, but while assessing the Government grant, their pay is reckoned on the basis of their being non-graduates or untrained teachers. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct, as a special case, that the degrees and diplomas issued by the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith before 1932 should be regarded, for the purposes of Government and semi-Government service, i.e. not only for future recruitment, but in relation also to those who are already in such service, as equal to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of the University of Bombay.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following statement compares the degrees and diplomas issued by the two Vidyapiths with those issued by the University of Bombay:—

The Gujarat Vidyapith	The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith.	The University of Bombay.
(1) Vinita	Pravesh	Matriculation Examination.
(2) Prathama Examination	Prathama Pariksha	First Year in Arts.
(3) Madhyama Examination	.....	Intermediate Arts.
(4) VISHARADA—	VISHARADA	B.A.
(a) Arya Vidya Visharada	Vangmaya Visharada (Graduate in Literature)	.....
(b) Samaj Vidya Visharada	.....	.....
(c) Artha Shastra Visharada	.....	.....
(d) Bhasha Visharada	.....	.....
(e) Ganit Visharada	.....	.....
(f) Tatwadnyana Visharada	.....	....
(g) Darshana Shastra Visharada	.....	....
(5) Lalitkala Visharada (Graduate in Fine Arts).	.....	No equivalent.
(6) Vidynan Visharada (also includes Audyogik Rasayana Visharada).	Shastra Visharada	B.Sc.
(7)	Sthapatya Visharada	B.E. (Civil).
(8)	Yantravidya Visharada	B.E. (Mech).
(9) Vanijya Visharada	Vyapara Visharada	B. Com.
(10) PARANGATA	PARANGATA (Vangmaya Parangata).	M.A.
(11)	Shastra Parangata	M.Sc.

Government are further pleased to direct that the first and second year certificates of training issued to primary teachers by the Gujarat Vidyapith Adhyapana Mandir before 1932 should be regarded as on par with the first and second year certificates issued by Government for primary teachers. These orders should be given immediate effect.

The question of the right of franchise for the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be considered separately."

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ALLEGATIONS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Travancore Govt.'s Charge Against State Congress

TRIVANDRUM, July 1.

"The Government cannot view with equanimity nor can tolerate unlawful and arbitrary acts on the part of any individual, unofficial or official, and will take all measures necessary for maintaining peace and due respect for Law and Order within the State", says a statement issued by the Travancore Government on the incidents that occurred at a meeting recently held at Chenganne at which injuries were sustained by the police and members of the Hindu Loyalists League and members of the State Congress.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The statement adds": Various complaints have reached the Government with regard to certain assaults on individuals and these complaints have been investigated by the authorities with anxious diligence. The complaints by Anna Mascarene have been inquired into many of which were found to be ill-founded but in order to give no room for such complaints in future the Government have offered her adequate police protection.

The facts concerning the assault that was recently made on the Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai are "Sub-Judice," but it is to be observed that the alleged assailants have been apprehended and the Government have no doubt that the inquiry and trial will be expedited.

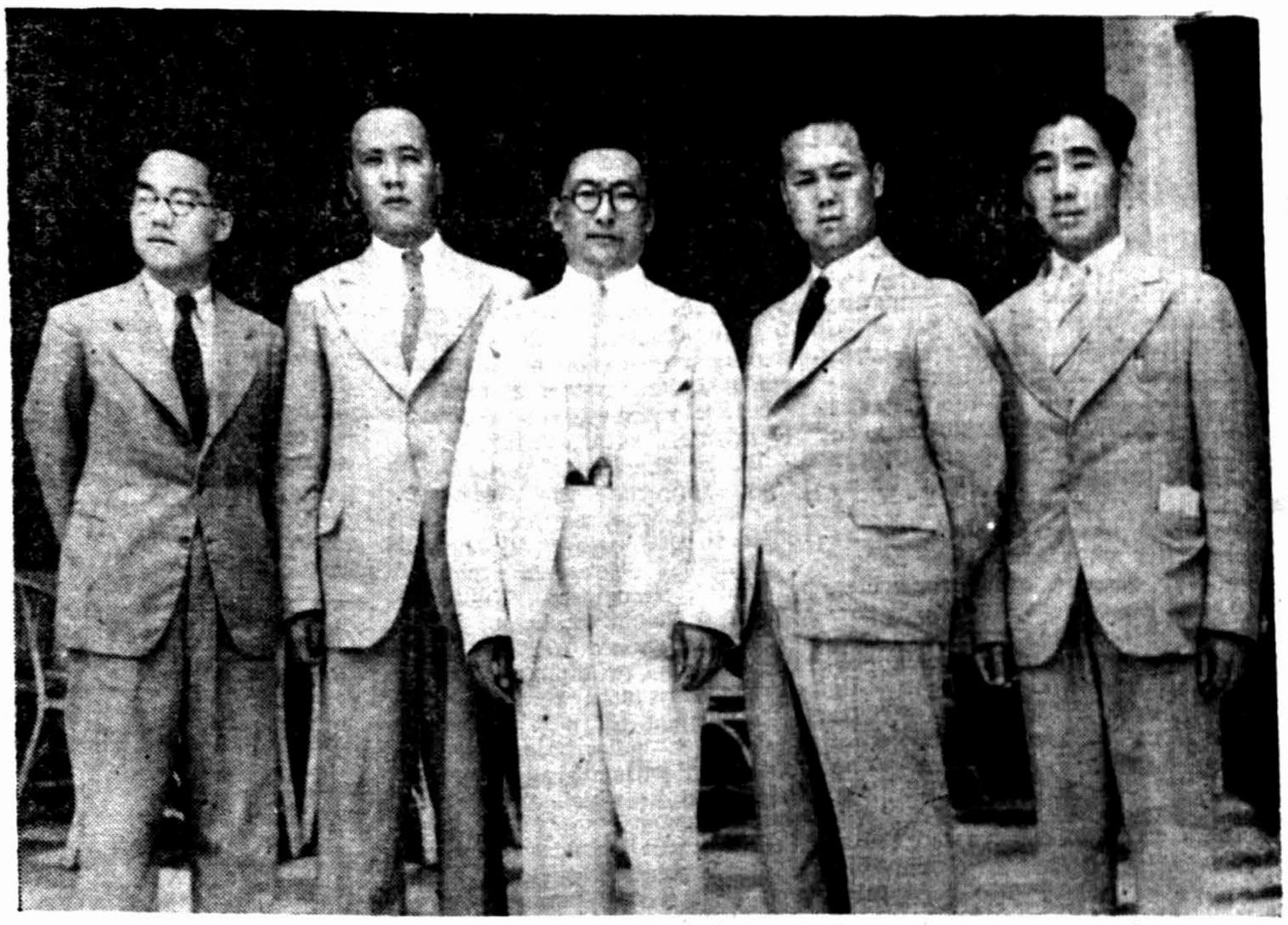
With regard to the meetings that have taken place in various parts of the State, the Government, after most careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that the incidents, which have characterised the proceedings, have been mainly due to the subversive activities of a body calling itself the State Congress, its continued policy of violent and unrestrained invectives against individuals, officials and non-official, its attribution of unworthy motives to the Government and generally speaking, its clear departure from the policy of non-violence which is claimed as being in the programme of the Party.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Their actions are calculated to bring about contempt for lawful authority and the meetings conducted by them and their programme and the policy of the Party are strongly resented by certain important sections of the population and many of the incidents, that recently hapened, have in all probability taken place owing to this strong divergence of opinion.

The Government are determined to see that neither their officials nor members of the public step outside the strict bounds of law and the Government will view with grave displeasure and take suitable action in respect of conduct which, whether on account of deliberate design, over-zealousness or tactlessness, may lead to situations that should be avoided in the interests of the public.

The Government appeal to all sections of the public to realise that while they are ready and willing to give all reasonable facilities for political, economic and religious work and propaganda they cannot permit disloyal or subversive activities, which invitably tend to exacerbation of feelings and to possibilities of breaches of peace.—A P.



The Chinese Near-East Goodwill Mission arrived in Bombay from Baghdad on Saturday by s.s. 'Vita'.
(Left to right) Saad Waushihming, Dawud Ksuehweupo, Djelabddin Wauziushau (Leader), Ibrahim Malicuying and Yusuf Chaugchaobe.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (centre) addressed a meeting in the Blavatsky Hall on Friday evening on "Scouting and our Motherland." Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (left) presided.

DO NOT SEND FOR A BOTTLE

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CHOLERA ON INCREASE IN PRESIDENCY

34 Deaths Recorded In Past Week: Govt. Adopt Precautionary Measures

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 66 attacks and 34 deaths against 20-9 in the previous week. These cases were from Sholapur district (27 cases and 12 deaths against 11-4); Thana (16-9 against nil); Surat (11-9 against 6-3); Nasik (5-1 against 1-1); East Khandesh (3-2 against nil); Ahmednagar (2-1 against 2-1); and Poona (2-0 against nil).

Cholera is gradually increasing in the Province as is evidenced by the figures reported during the week but the infection is not widespread so far. Two Special Medical Officers have been appointed by the District Local Board, East Khandesh, on anti-cholera duty and in other areas the Epidemic Medical Officers, and the Dispensary Medical Officers are adopting precautionary measures. In infected areas the response to inoculation is good and instances of the whole population of the village being inoculated are not rare.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 3,623 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 7,792.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 74-14; Ahmednagar 38-3; Kolaba 30-5; Satara 17-1; Nasik 16-3; Poona 15-4; Kanara 14-1; East Khandesh 11-3; Ahmedabad 3-2; Thana 3-2; Surat 2-0; Sholapur 1-1; Belgaum 1-0 and Bombay City 13-5. Total 238 attacks and 44 deaths against 179-36 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Three cases and two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week which occurred in Bombay City as against 6-3 in the previous week.

AROUND THE COURTS

A complaint of defamation against Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, editor of "Kom Sevak", a Gujarati weekly, was filed in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, by Bai Perim Mirza, a Parsi lady Journalist.

The lady charged the editor with publishing "scurrilous" allegations against her in the issue of "Kom Sevak" of June 5, 1938.

The Magistrate issued summons against the Editor and also a search warrant for the seizure of documents complained against.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Khan Bahadur Junglewala, instructed by Gagrat & Co, Solicitor, appeared for the lady.

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VICTORY FOR WORKERS

Japla Cement Factory Concedes Sliding Scale Of Wages

PATNA, July 1.

Labour dispute in Japla Cement Factory, which employs about 5,000 workers was finally settled this evening when Mr. Petre, Managing Director of the Company, Mr. C. T. Harvey, Manager and Mr. Basawan Singh representative of the Workers' Union, signed terms of settlement in the presence of Mr. Jagatnarainlal, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of Labour.

The terms of settlement include increase in wages according to sliding scale, which will give 5 per cent increase in the pay of highly paid staff and 25 per cent in the pay of the workers drawing Rs. 15 and upwards, a minimum wage of Rs. 15, annual bonus according to pay, maternity benefits and security of service. Rest of the demands of the workers will be left for the recommendation of the Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Bihar Government.—A.P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Jaipur's Charge Against Sikar: Orders To Inquiry Commission

SIMLA, July 1.

In view of Sikar Rao Raja's failure to carry out his part of arrangement entered with the Jaipur Durbar and re-open courts and officers in Sikar, the Jaipur Durbar have become free to take the necessary steps to restore Law and Order in Sikar, declares a Communique issued by the Jaipur Government.

The text of the Communique runs.—

"When the Sikar Enquiry Commission, under the Chairmanship of Col. Gillan, visited Sikar on June 10 and 12, Rao Raja's representatives, Rao Bahadur Manishankar and Mr. Chudgar, after opening the town gates made six requests on behalf of Rao Raja, on which five were accepted and the sixth was dropped as the Rao Raja's representatives stated that he no longer desired to press it. Rao Raja's representatives on their part undertook to have the offices, and courts reopened.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

"The Jaipur Government carried out their part of the arrangements but despite several extensions of time and his declared intention of co-operating with the commission, the Rao Raja has failed to implement his part of the arrangement and the offices and courts are not reopened.

"In the circumstances the Prime Minister has informed the Rao Raja to-day that all assurances hitherto given to Rao Raja and his supporters, including the Sikar Public Committee, have accordingly lapsed and the Jaipur Government have become free to take what measures they consider necessary for the restoration of Law and Order in Sikar Thikana. Nevertheless in the hope even now recalcitrants in Sikar will abandon the obstruction to peaceful settlement, the Jaipur Government have decided to waive the condition that normal conditions in Sikar must be restored before the Commission of Enquiry starts on its duties and have directed it to proceed to Sikar as soon as possible and commence recording evidence.—A.P.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

By N. J.

One cannot help thinking about the umbrella in these days, especially if one happens to have lost one, as I just at present have. The umbrella is one's constant companion, a veritable 'alter ego,' in the monsoon. You shield yourself under its black canopy, and it is an armour against sun as well as rain. No one is too great to be able to do without it, nor is there one so humble as not to be able to afford it.

Whether it is made of silk and ivory, or whether it is just a piece of thatching supported in the middle with a bambo-stick, the umbrella does not lose its distinct personality. It has a dignity, a soul about it, which transcends alike the material used and the workmanship displayed. It is significant that even in those days of mackintoshes, gum-boots and waterproof helmets, the umbrella has retained not only its popularity but also its respectability, and it is as ubiquitous as ever on the streets. It has in a sense defied the march of civilisation and the advance of science itself.

Insignia Of Royalty

The umbrella has come down through the rolling centuries, with its lustre scarcely diminished. It was venerated by the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians as a symbol of authority and prestige. It survived the gibes of the Greeks and the Romans who considered the use of the umbrella to be a sign of effeminacy. Though the turbulent Europeans of medieval times did not take kindly to it gradually reasserted its supremacy. The umbrella became the very necessary concomitant of the top-hat in Victorian times—both being the distinguished hall-marks of the gentleman. "It is the habitual carriage of the umbrella, wrote Stevenson, "which is the stamp of respectability."

Here in India, the umbrella has been from times immemorial considered as an insignia of royalty, an attribute of the King Divine. The "Chatra" was as essential as the sceptre for the crowning of a new ruler. When Shivaji, the great founder of the Maratha Empire, established his new dynasty in the seventeenth entury, he took the title "Chatrapati"—the Lord of the Umbrella—as proclaiming to the world his independent and complete sovereignty. This by itself was a significant gesture of defiance to the Mogul Emperor at Delhi

Forlorn Hope

How many umbrellas are lost or mislaid every year! It looks, indeed, like a natural phenomenon of the season. Even the most meticulous and miserly amongst us cannot help forgetting his precious possession occasionally For some of us losing an umbrella and vainly searching for it, is one of the major occupations of monsoon. The realisation of your loss comes upon you suddenly while you are engaged in your work, or are enjoying a pleasant tete-a-tete. And then as suddenly you make a dash for the last place you visited. You forget your work, your friends. Retrieving that d——d thing becomes an obsession with you. You search for it here, there and everywhere. After a day or two of kicking yourself and soaking yourself, you learn to reconcile yourself to the loss.

You go and buy another umbrella. This time you decide to be more careful. You put your name and address on it, hoping that the chap in whose hands it may pass wittingly or unwittingly would thus be able to return it to its rightful owner without any difficulty. What a forlorn hope in the honesty of humanity it turns out to be! Has anybody ever heard of an umbrella being returned? Have you ever returned an umbrella, which happened to come into your hands through mistaken identity or otherwise? —I ask you. 'Pshaw! It is simply not done!'

Slippery Customer

That gives you a revealing glimpse into the working of the human mind. There are many amongst us who would rather starve than borrow money from anybody. And the very idea of picking a fiver even from your best friend's pocket without his knowledge is abhorrent to all normal persons. But how light-heartedly do we borrow a book, or yes, an umbrella?—borrow it, of course, without so much as a thought of ever bothering ourselves to return either the book or the umbrella. Why, many a time we take away those articles without so much as by-your-leave.

But while books can stay put, especially if one has got a nice book-shelf adorning one's study, the umbrella invariably turns out to be a slippery customer. Everybody has heard of the famous clergyman who boasted of having collected a magnificent library solely by means of borrowed books. One has yet, however, to come across the person, who prides himself on possessing a museum of borrowed umbrellas. The instinct of hoarding has left the umbrella supremely untouched. Not even the most plutocratic amongst us ever thinks of buying more than one umbrella at a time, though he might be habituated to give all his orders by the gross or the hundredweight.

We are more than satisfied, if our solitary umbrella remains with us. The trouble is, it doesn't! The umbrella thus serves as an object-lesson in contentment. It may now and then prompt us to indulge in petty larceny, from the strictly legal point of view; but at any rate it saves us from the sin of greed, which, the philosophers tell us, is at the root of all the ills of the modern world.

On Umbrellas

That Parasol . . .

The charge is often made that the umbrella is not only unwieldy but unaesthetic. That it is unwieldy, especially when there is a gust abroad, goes without saying. I am not prepared to grant, however, that the umbrella is without its distinctive grace. Apart from the fact that its form has left its permanent impress upon Buddhistic architecture, even in modern days it plays a prominent part in the fashion parade of Eve.

We call a dimunitive umbrella a parasol, but what a dainty thing it suddenly turns out to be especially when it is sheltering five feet or so of alluring feminity beneath it? Who dare say that it is ungainly then? In fact it appears to us to be the natural summit and crown of beauty. In the hands of mere man, it may be an uncouth contraption; women transforms it into an ornament of charm and grace. It is said that none but the Parisienne knows how to exploit the parasol to perfection....but here I am entering into deep water. And so, Au Revoir!

Wonderful Discovery

Estd. 1885. Regd. 1693.

DR. B. GHOSE'S "SPECIFIC" Hydrocele, Hernia, Tumour, Varicocele, Elephantiasis, Impotency. Guaranteed cure. Testimonials numerous.

1 lb. Rs. 32, 1/2 lb. Rs. 18, 1/4 lb. Rs. 9, 1/8 lb. Rs. 6.

B. GHOSE & CO., Chemists, 15, Brindaban Bose Lane, Calcutta.

Health
widens the horizon of enjoyment.
There is nothing which ensures health better than
HEMO-DRAKSO MALT
This wonderful tonic beverage tones the system, strengthens the Nerves and gives you vim, vigour and vitality.
The Alembic
CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD
BARODA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C.... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3.... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa' The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "A" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress and glasses as illustrated in No. 11. Therefore, we put No. 11 against "A" in the coupon. Similarly a woman in the illustration marked "K" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache as in No. 3. Therefore No. 3 is entered against "K" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 6th July, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full. in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th July, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

8/7

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
6th July

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

About Studios And Stars

TARZAN-KI-BETI IN SECOND WEEK

A Jungle Thriller At Globe

Overflowing popular audiences are taking "Tarzan-ki-Beti", the virile jungle thriller, on to its second week at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road. It is the hearty combination of spectacle, acrobatics and romance that invests the picture with a thrill which spells physical as well as mental exhileration.

"Tarzan-ki-Beti" is the story two pairs of adventurers—one of romantic men and the other of crooks—who defy the dangers of virgin wilds in the quest for the unsold riches of a hidden hoard. Their mutual antagonism adds zest to the lone hunt, and spices their adventures with unexpected complications. A judicious introduction of wild animals conduces to realism and intensifies the feeling of suspense which runs as a thread through the story.

The young and athletic Shyama lends a convincing touch of realism to her title role. Lithe in body and blithe in spirit, she impresses you with her capacity and grit. In her handling of men and beasts alike, she reveals an agility and a confident familiarity that go far to create the necessary atmosphere of naturalness and freedom from artificiality.

Beg, who plays Shyama's romantic lover, presents a healthy combination of virility and quixotism. He and his companion Harold Lewis dare all and win all. They go through a series of trying and thrilling adventures for which they entirely deserve the bonny brides they win in the end.

TAKING SECOND WIFE WHEN FIRST IS ALIVE

"Moving with the Times"—ought to be the guiding principle of every progressive institution.

Vishnu Cinetone have thoroughly understood the importance of this principle and nave, therefore, made it their watchword in conducting their production business.

Vishnu Cinetone is now producing a first class social picture, dealing with the burning problem of, marrying a second wife, even if the first wife be alive.

Recent happenings of such marriages have attracted the attention of the public, and it speaks of a sense of topicality for Shree Vishnu Cinetone to have selected such a theme.

The name of this picture is "Fashionable Wife" (formerly announced as American Wife) and has already been censored. Those who have seen it entertain very high hopes for its success. It is said, some big guns of the Distribution worlds have offered tempting prices for its All-India rights and it is perhaps a question of days, for the deal to materialise, as the producers are only waiting to get the highest bid from the prospective buyers.

"BAGHBAN" COMING TO IMPERIAL

"Baghban", General Films' new great social picture, is likely to create an altogether precedent pictures of the kind. For story treatment and direction, it makes new ground in Indian films.

The story for which Begum Ansari, the well-known Urdu writer of the U. P. is responsible, is extremely original and conception relating, as it does, to the life of a man who was supposed to have been dead and who returns to the bosom of his family after undergoing considerable hardships and difficulties.

Nandreker as the long-lost hero puts up an excellent performance and he is safely supported by the rest of the cast which includes actors like Nazir, Ashraf Khan, Lalla Yakoob, K. N. Singh, R. Wasti and Mirza Musharaff. Mirza Musharaff as a happy-go-lucky prisoner gives a performance which is likely to send the audience into roars of laughter.

New Theatres Studio News

"Dharti Mata" Receiving Finishing Touches

Jamuna Outdoes Herself In 'Adhikar'

"Dhartimata" and 'Desher Mati'

Last week some very painful incidents took place in the Sound Stage No. 1. where most of the Sets were built for "Dhartimata" and "Deshermati". The last beautiful village cottages were still standing in all glories when the order came from Mr. P. N. Roy—the studio chief to dismantle the same.

The job was most painful to the people who built the Sets and who worked on the same. Director Nitin Bose was standing aside with Benoy Chatterjee and Sudhir Sen—his two able lieutenants They were looking very very sad. But duty is duty and order is order. The men came and pulled down this structure in about six hours' time. Things which required about a fortnight to build were taken to nothing in practically no time.

This incident finally closes the production of "Deshermati" and "Dhartimata" and all activities are now confined in the cutting room, where Subodh Mitter happens to be the ruling chief. Editing is progressing steadily and may be completed in scheduled time.

Adhikar Reaching Completion

Several shots were taken in the sitting room of Indira the heroine of "Adhikar" (Hindi and Bengali). This set may be taken as a landmark in set-building in Indian Studios. Everything required for this set—properties, furniture, etc., —had to be built in the Studio-workshops by an army of skilled craftsmen specially trained in this line. A most up-to-date Radiogram caught the eyes of everybody. This instrument speaks the last word in Radiograms. The cost of this Radiogram was nearabout Rs. 2,000.

Here in this 'boudoir'—Radha was installed in her new life of plenty and pleasure by Indira. Now we find the girl of the slum stepping into the society of the aristocrats—and the girl who was born and brought up there goes out into the open world. Indira (Jamuna) embraces poverty out of her own free will. The climax in the drama is almost reached and the performances of Barua, Jamuna and Menaka rose—to the occasion—when Jamuna was on the point of leaving her home and happiness for good—it was difficult to keep back the tears in the eyes of the on-lookers. Jamuna forgot her own real self during the time she was on the Set. She was great. Taking on a few more sets will complete "Adhikar" and there is every chance that Director Barua will create a new production period record. "Adhikar" was started only about four months ago.

Progress Of Street-Singer

It was Monju's (Kanan) drawing room and Amarchand was talking to her. The Set was a very tastefully laid out one and spoke of the aesthetic sense of the owner of the place. There was nothing—which was unwanted. Amarchand's (Jagdish in Hindi and Sailen Chowdhury in Bengali) meek way of speaking and his peculiar nervousness in front of the lady was really surprising and gave out something which was more than mere friendship with Monju—the heroine.

Bhulua (Saigal) was absent and nobody knew where he was gone. Monju was feeling unhappy and she was not at all attentive to what Amarchand was saying. So long Monju was only fond of Bhulua—but his sudden disappearance brought her home something else. Was the fondness changed into love? Who knows? Had Amarchand any chance of winning the love of Monju? Time could only tell that.

Director Phani Majumdar was very keen about the special make-up of the artistes on the set and everything was done in a perfect manner under his personal supervision.

Last week some very tuneful songs of Saigal and Kanan were recorded. One of these songs foretold the coming events in the lives of the hero and heroine. A beautifully composed song, finely tuned and gloriously sung by the golden-voiced Saigal. People who were free during the takes of these song hits were silently watching the proceedings on the "Street Singer" set. It was a rare treat for them.

Pahari Sanyal in Bar-Didi

Last week Director Mallick finished the taking of entire scenes on another impressive set, depicting the drawing room of the old Zamindar, Brojoraj Lahiri.

Brojo Babu's pet and faithful servant 'Nimu' is one of the original creations of the scenarist, who plays a conspicuous part in the drama. Surendranath, the absent-minded Mathematician, who left the house of his well-to-do parents and came to Calcutta to pursue an independent career in life, was knocking about from pillar to post, in search of a job. Just a trivial incident on the street, in which he figured as a helping hand to Nimu, brought Surendranath in close touch with Brojo Babu. The zamindar who took pity on this youngman, struggling for a vocation in life, gave him shelter. As the private tutor to the zamindar's youngest daughter 'Promila'—Surendranath began his career

Here is entirely a new type of a character, the like of which we have hardly come across in our literature or on the screen. The well-known artiste PAHARI SANYAL, who looks wonderful in his new-make up, is interpreting the role of 'Surendranath' with natural ease and dignity, in both the versions, while the versatile artiste NAWAB, who is known throughout India as a great character actor, will be seen as 'Nimu' in the Hindi version. JAGDISH and JOGESH CHAUDHURY, the other two notable talents, have been cast in the role of the Zamindar, in Hindi and Bengali respectively.

RANGILA MAZDOOR GOES STRONG

Jawahar And Bhulabhai On Wadia's Screen

Cine Fans await Wadia Pictures, was again proved when Wadia's latest outdoor social picture featuring "Harishchandra Rao, Violet Cooper, and Ustad Abdul Haq" was released at the Lamington. Huge crowds in spite of torrential rains had assembled hours in advance for the first show and many had to go back for want of accommodation.

Directed by S. M. Yusuf, this picture has been found satisfactory. Superb acting, sensible dialogues, sweet music and beautiful scenery with fine comic punches and gags add a lot to the box-office value of the picture. The handling is smooth and artistic, the story is simple and yet gripping and the climax most dramatic and impressive.

Wadia Varieties Programme No. 8 shown with this picture is a short drama in itself and is named "Dil-ki-Basti". It is a masterpiece of literary taste showing the vagaries of the youths.

Wadias are going a step further than other producers inasmuch as they always give additional programmes with all their pictures. This time, in addition to the Varieties Programme, they are showing a topical consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal's departure for Europe and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's message on Federation.

On account of the vagaries of the weather, production work at the studios is hampered a great deal. All units are on the alert to take advantage of a sunny day and as soon as clouds disappear buses run out of the studios to outdoor locations. Setting department is working at top speed to keep all the units busy indoor and it is hoped that by the time monsoon ends, Raja Yagnik, Homi Wadia and Mr. Ghadialli will have finished all their indoor work.

Director Yusuf is busy selecting a story for his new picture. Producer Jamshed Wadia, after fixing up the shooting programme of all the units, will go out of Bombay for a change.

Further consignments of latest machinery mostly for the automatic laboratory have arrived in the studios.

PRABHAT STUDIO NEWS

About twenty stations all over India are showing "Gopalkrishna" to enthusiastic audiences. Especially at Bombay and Poona the picture seems to be gathering strength, as the word-of-mouth publicity about its excellence increases, just as in the case of "Tukaram". Many of the songs have already become popular. The cast of Mr. Kale's picture is an impressive one, headed by Mrs. Shantabai Hublikar, Mama Bhat, Shahu Modak (in Marathi) Ulhas (Hindi), Vasant Thengdi, Chotu, Miss Shantabai Mujumdar, Buvasaheb, Mrs. Vatsalabai Joshi and Balakram.

A complete printing press has been bodily transported and set up in the Studio and some interesting scenes were taken last week. After seeing some of the 'rushes', it can be said that Mrs. Shantabai Hublikar promises to turn out an original performance.

'Mera Ladka' in Hindi and 'Maza Mulga' in Marathi are the titles of the new picture of the Prabhat.

Pictures From Film World

Sheela and Erach Tarapore in "Jailor," Minerva's forthcoming release at Krishna.

A scene from Marco Polo's life being shown at the Empire Gary Cooper featuring.

Baig and Shyama in "Tarzan-ki-Beti," at the Globe.

A scene from the Ruby Picture, "Prem-ki-Jyoti" (Hindi), shortly to be released in Bombay.

A few scenes from "Fashiona ble Wife" shortly coming.

Bette ... Jezebel' at the Regal.

JEANETTE MACDONALD IN "THE FIREFLY"

The Firefly at the Metro presents a powerful story of dramatic romance, as well as a vehicle for remarkable music. M-G-M has gone the limit in its settings and in the artistry of presentation.

Lavish scenes in the High Sierras and others made on thirty massive sets present the sweeping drama of old Spain in the period when Napoleon was defeated by Wellington at Vittoria.

Seven thrilling musical numbers, five of them from the original Friml operetta, feature the picture. Two others were written by Friml especially for the film. Miss MacDonald dances beautifully and sings "Love Is Like a Firefly", "He Who Loves And Runs Away" and "When a Maid Comes Knocking at Your Heart" in perfect voice.

Allan Jones sings "A Woman's Kiss" and "The Donkey Serenade," and the ... ing in duet "Giannina Mia" ... "Sympathy" with charming effect.

Jawahar Deplores Separatism

Absurd Charges Of Corruption Against Congress Refuted

COMMUNAL PASSIONS & RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

Charges And Counter-Charges In Jawahar-Nawab Ismail Correspondence

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The following correspondence, which passed between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Khan, M.L.A., President of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League, has been released for publication through the Associated Press of India:—

(It will be recalled that in view of the unauthorised publication of the Jinnah-Nehru correspondence Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan wrote to Mr. R. S. Pandit, General Secretary, U. P. P. C. C. to move the 'proper authority' (Gandhiji) so that the correspondence which passed between him and Pt. Nehru on the subject should also be published.)

Copy of letter from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to Nawab Md. Ismail Khan, dated Allahabad, November 10, 1937:—

My dear Nawab Sahib,—I am taking the liberty of writing to you as I am greatly distressed at the turn events have taken. This kind of things that are being said and written are likely to accentuate communal feelings very greatly and lead inevitably to great bitterness and possibly trouble. I am sure you want to avoid this as much as I do During election contests exaggerated statements are often made which normally one would hesitate to say. Even so it has been my desire to prevent any such exaggeration from disfiguring our work and whenever my attention has been drawn to it, I have taken some action in the matter.

"During the Bundelkhand election and even more so during the Bijnor election much was said on behalf of the Muslim League, which astonished and distressed me. Still I thought that the fever of election held people and that this would pass. But I find that this continues and the violence of the speeches and writings is not only not conducive to clear thought, but can only lead to violence in action.

"I do not quite know what our differences are in politics. I had imagined that they were not great. But, whatever they might be, I am sure you will agree with me that it is highly desirable for all of us to keep to a certain standard in our public work and to avoid appeals to passion and bigotry. Only thus can public life grow and a question be considered dispassionately.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

"I presume that you think that the Congress has acted wrongly or is pursuing wrong ideals. You are perfectly entitled to think so and to say so. We are a political party and criticism is always good and helps in keeping an individual and a party upto the mark. I wish, however, that the criticism was specific and political. This would help us and the public in understanding it and perhaps in meeting it to some extent. I would be grateful to you if you could let me have this helpful criticism What are the specific policies and programmes or principles of the Congress with which you do not agree? You will remember that you and Khaliquz-Zaman told us that you agreed with the Wardha programme of the Congress. That is a pretty comprehensive programme which includes almost every thing that we stand for. Then there is the Fundamental Rights resolution of the Congress and our declarations on the Communal Award. In Calcutta recently some of these previous resolutions relating to minority rights were assembled together in one comprehensive resolution which you no doubt have seen. These resolutions cover religious matters, culture, language script etc.

"On the language and script question I wrote a pamphlet giving the Congress view-point This had a very favourable reception all round and there was general agreement with its conclusions. I do not know if you have seen it In any even I am sending a copy to you..

ISSUE NEEDS DEFINITION

"I think it would be definitely helpful to all concerned if we could define our points of agreement and points of difference. That would be fair to the public also, and we could then discuss or debate the points of difference. When you asked me to go to Lucknow to discuss with you the Constituent Assembly resolution, I gladly went although it involved upsetting my programme. We failed to agree about the wording of that resolution, but our discussion clarified matters and showed that there was no great fundamental difference.

"The principal object of my writing to you, however, is to draw your attention to the fantastic statements that have been and are being made by many people on behalf of the Muslim League. I cannot imagine that you agree with them and yet these statements go uncontradicted. And not only statements, but acts which are not condemned. For instance, after the Bijnor election a volunteer on behalf of the Muslim League stabbed one of our respected workers in the train. The volunteer might have got excited and I have no particular grievance against him, but the fact that this incident did not draw any condemnation from the leaders of the Muslim League surprised and distressed me.

"Other kinds of violence have also been indulged in and, to my knowledge, incitements to violence have been, and are, frequent. The encouragement of this type of speech and activity can only lead to deplorable results.

"The greatest stress has been laid during the Bijnor election campaign and subsequently on the fact that Islam is in danger and that the Congress is out to destroy Islam. Has this, or can it have an atom of truth in it? Is it a fair statement even at election time? I would beg of you to consider this, for it hurts me to see such remarks made by responsible persons and responsible organisations. We are a political organisation working for political ends, which, of necessity, must be alike for Hindu and Muslim as well as other religious communities. We have declared in the most unequivocal terms that full religious and cultural freedom is guaranteed to every one and every group. Even if we had not so declared, is it conceivable by the widest stretch of imagination that Islam can be suppressed by the Hindus in India or "vice versa"?

FANTASTIC CHARGES

"I enclose for your consideration extracts from notices and posters issued on behalf of the Muslim League during the Bijnor election and would beg you to consider if they are fair and legitimate statements.

"It has been stated repeatedly that my statement that the Congress has nothing to do with religion implies active opposition to Islamic beliefs. It has further been declared that Congress Muslims are active atheists. Are either of these statements true?

"In a manifesto issued by the Joint Secretary of the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board during the Bijnor election, it was stated that the Congress had decided to suppress, to dominate over and finally to cripple the Muslims so that they might never rise again. It was further added that the Congress was determined to bring about such a transformation in the religious outlook of the Muslims that instead of prostrating themselves before Allah they should do so before Gandhi and Jawaharlal like the Hindus The fantastic nature these statements would lead one to attach little importance to them, but when they are made on behalf of a responsible organisation one can not dismiss them lightly.

"In the course of speeches on behalf of the Muslim League candidate of Bijnor emphasis was laid on the following:

1. The Congress wanted to suppress and eliminate Urdu.
2. The Congress would stop Tazias.
3. The Congress would stop cow-killing.
4. The Congress would force people to wear 'dhoties' instead of 'pyjamas.'
5. The Congress bribed Ulemas.

"These you will agree with me, are extraordinary and fantastic of charges. The charge of bribing our respected colleagues of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is so patently absurd that it is almost ludicrous. It was said to be supported by a letter which I wrote to Rafi Ahmad Kidwai at the time of the Bundelkhand election. I sent this letter to the press some time back I also sent a copy direct to Mr. Jinnah. Probably you have seen it. Do you think there is anything the last bit improper in it?

"I have been accused, in a number of newspapers supporting the Muslim League, of having snatched away and torn off every flag bearing Allah-o-Akbar in Najibabad. This is a complete lie without the shadow of a foundation. I have no recollection of even seeing such a flag in Najibabad. As you know I move about in large crowds and anything that I do can be seen by thousands of persons.

"It has been stated by Maulana Shaukat Ali that the peasant voters in Bijnor were threatened by Tehsildars, Patwaris, Mahajans and landlords and thus induced to vote for the Congress candidate. Further they were harassed at the polling stations if they came to support the Muslim League I am not aware of any such incidents but if you can draw my attention to any I shall certainly inquire:

"Dr. K. M. Ashraf has been made a special target and all manner of false statements have been attributed to him. It has been stated that he declared at the Ahrar Conference that unlike the Russians Mussolini and Hitler, we shall destroy every relic of religion and kill every religious person. It passes one's belief how such astounding lies can be given currency.

"Information reaches us from our local committees that groups of workers for the Muslim League go about from village to village shouting offensive slogans, such as "Congress Murdabad" "Gandhi Murdabad" "Hindu Kafir hain unko marne se ham Bahist jawenge". Written complaints to this effect have reached Congress offices. I need not add that the villagers greatly resent this kind of thing and there might have been trouble if our people had not restrained them.

"The wide-spread repetition of such falsehoods, the deliberate spread of religious fanaticism, and the open incitements to violence must excite and anger many persons and degrade our public life. I have referred above only to statements made by responsible members of the Muslim League and to writings in well-known news-papers supporting the League. My list would be interminable if I referred to the filthy abuse of many irresponsible persons. The growth of this spirit of violence is evident: Maulvi Naseer was attacked in the train after the Bijnor election. Mr. Abdul Hakim shouted down at a meeting at Basti. Maulana Ahmad Said driven away from a public meeting in Madras. Sir Wazir Hasan in Delhi. I was in Cawnpore recently and many instances were reported to me

Saddest of all perhaps has been the recent episode in Aligarh University . One can put up with much in the market place, but we have a right to expect a higher cultural level and some restraint in a University. And yet we had passion and violence there also You are intimately connected with Aligarh and have no doubt look up to it with pride. Does it not pain you to learn that many of the students of Aligarh, influenced by a speech delivered by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and apparently incited by their Vice-Chancellor, should behave in this manner?

"I do not want to exaggerate what is happening and I am sure it will tone down and be cantrolled. But what I worry about is the encouragement of and acquiesce in these deplorable events by responsible public men Can we have any public life, or any life if this is the background in which we function? With what self-respect can we look into each other's eyes, or into the eyes of the foreigner, if we forget the elemental courtesies and decencies of life? You and I and many of us have been entangled in public

(Continued on page 33.)

Need For New Approach

(Continued from page 32.)

affairs for a long stretch of years and we have seen many ups and downs. We have, I hope, a measure of respect for each other. We came to politics not to find a profession, for we could have done well otherwise also. We came because we wanted to work for an objective we had at heart. We tried to live up to certain ideals, and even when sorrow and difficulty encompassed us, the thought of that objective and those ideals kept us going. It has not been the politician's game of electioneering that has kept us up to the mark. Elections come and go; we win or lose. But there are other things in life which have attracted us and given us strength even when disaster seemed to threaten us But if those things go, life itself would lose its flavour, and public affairs would become a curse and an abomination.

I have written to you at great length and told you what I had in my heart. You will forgive me. I am distressed at the shaping of events and I want with your help, to stop this rot.

One thing more. If you have any grievance or complaint against the Congress or its methods during the election or any other time, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know, even as I have written to you frankly We are a large organisation and things may be done on our behalf which are undesirable. We try to stop them whenever we can get hold of them

Yours Sincerely,
Sd. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

P. S. the Urdu extracts are not being enclosed. They will be sent separately

Sd J L.

AHRAR LEADERS' SPEECH

Letter from Md. Ismail Khan

Letter from Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan M.L.A., to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, dated Meerut, November 30, 1937:

My Dear Panditji,—Pray accept my profuse apologies for the inordinate delay that has occurred in replying to your letter of Nov. the 11th, which I received under a registered cover, some days after I had written to request you to furnish me with a copy of it

I believe that delay in its receipt was due to the fact that it had been following me about from place to place.

I am sensible of the courtesy which has prompted you to write this letter and give me the benefit of your considered views on the present situation in the country, specially with reference to the accentuation of communal bitterness. While I fully appreciate your concern at the unfortunate turn events have taken and share your distress at the exacerbation of communal feelings and religious antagonisms, yet I cannot endorse your whole-sale condemnation of the Muslim League spokesmen, or accept the accuracy of the reports on which your information on this point is based.

I cannot help thinking, if you will forgive me for saying so, that you have been rather hasty in arriving at conclusions on the basis of infomation supplied to you from interested quarters and that you have not properly sifted or scrutinised the evidence in support of the rather serious allegations which have been made against our workers Some of them indeed are most fantastic and have caused me considerable amazement for I assure you I was not aware that such statements were being broadcasted by our authorised workers

Of course our organisation cannot be responsible for the speeches and statements of those who have nothing whatsoever to do with our organisation. Would you kindly tell me where and by whom these statements are supposed to have been made? During elections many persons who have no connection with the League, but are interested in its candidate also go about preaching for which the League cannot be held responsible.

You are perfectly right when you say that we should conform to a certain standard in our public work and should not unnecessarily arouse religious passions and animosities, but I make bold to say that this advice is as much needed by the Moulvies and propagandists employed by the Congress to popularise its policy and programme among the Muslim masses as by the Leaguers.

I wonder whether the speeches delivered by the Ahrar leaders who are to-day espousing the Congress cause have ever been reported to you. I also do not quite know whether you ever read vernacular papers in which they are often reproduced. If you have not done so, I cannot possibly describe here the filthy abuses of the Muslim League and its leaders in which these heroic gentlemen indulge. Suffice it to say that their speeches often verge on obscenity and vulgarity; yet they are received every where by Congressmen with acclamations and commissioned by Congress Committees to plead the cause of their candidates in every election.

I am afraid that your workers purposely refrain from furnishing you with information which would not be to their credit. It is not my intention to enumerate here our grievances against those who who have been working or speakign on behalf of the Congress, nor do I propose to refer at any length to the anti-Muslim League propoganda which has been carried on for several months past by the so-called nationalist press, both English and Vernacular.

I shall, however, draw your attention to a drama published in a paper called "Hindustan" of which the Hon. the Premier of the U. P. is supposed to be a Director I should like to know what you think of it after you have read it. Then again, please read the speech delivered at the Punjab Political Conference by no less a person than Sardar Sardool Singh Cavesheer in which he does not spare even the private life and religious beliefs of Mr. Jinnah. If responsible people can talk in this manner, why should it cause you any surprise if ordinary speakers do not conform to any very high standard in their criticism?

I am sure that you must be aware that the nationalist press has been vilifying and calumniating our most respected leaders without any protest from any Congress public man of of eminence. The patience of the Musalmans is well nigh exhausted and if they, therefore, hit back, it may be occasionally below the belt, you should not feel greatly horrified. The advent of democracy has let loose on the country orators and speakers who in their criticism and utterances are not restrained by any consideration of measure or decorum. It will take some time before things settled down and conventions are established. I could easily multiply the few instances, I have given here; but what useful purpose would that serve? It is not likely to advance the cause which you have in view, namely, the discussion of the public affairs on their merits without importing religious or sectional considerations? Mere apportioning of blame or fixing responsibility for the present unhappy state of affairs on any particular community will not, I venture to say, help in easing the situation. If we honestly desire to find out the root causes of this conflict we shall have to approach the problem in a different manner; but if the idea is merely to prevent the dissemination of irresponsible and loose talk, all I can say is, that I shall be happy to co-operate with you in any measures which you may consider necessary for this purpose.

ELECTION POSTERS.

You have referred to certain posters, statements and speeches made during the Bijnor and Bundelkhand elections to which you take strong exception. I am convinced that in trying to achieve success in elections people often stoop to all kinds of things and address appeals to the lowest instincts and sentiments of the masses. This is not peculiar to India but it is prevalent in most countries having democratic constitutions. Three more by-elections are being hotly contested by the two organisations, which, I have no doubt, will further aggravate communal feelings. Undue importance is being given to the success at these elections, not so much by the League as by the Congress, for it challenges the right of the League to represent Musalmans. It is possible that the situation may improve after the elections are over, though I am not sure whether the mass contact movement which is being carried on aggressively by the Congress among Moslems will not continue to cause friction and maintain the present tension.

You have very kindly asked me to define our points of agreement and points of difference, but, I think, having regard to our readiness to work in the Legislature on the basis of Wardha Programme which, as you say, is fairly comprehensive, it is now for you to point out where you still differ from us. With a view to help you to study the whole question I am attaching to this the resolutions of the all India Moslem League, passed at its annual session, held at Lucknow in October last, together with a copy of our election manifesto. You will note from these resolutions that the League has altered its creed and has democratised its constitution They will also indicate, I have no doubt, that as far as the interest of the whole country is concerned, there is not much difference between the policies and programmes of the two organisations. In this connection I may be permitted the liberty of stating that if this mass contact movement had not been thrust upon us and the Moslem League parties had not in the various lexislatures been so contemptuously treated by the Congress, wherever they happened to be in majority, the Musalmans would have been nearer the Congress ideals to-day than they are likely to be for some considerable time to come. I know many Musalmans who had Congress leanings or had been formerly active members of that organisation, viewed with grave suspicion and dismay this new move of the Congress This is the reason why you find men like Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali Sahib and Syed Zakir Ali Sahib, Joint Secretary of the U. P. Moslem League Parliamentary Board, adopting this line of thought and giving expressions to it in their statements of which you naturally disapprove These are their honest convictions which they are ready to justify They claim the right to put their own interpretations on the policy which the Congress is at present persuing with regard to Musalmans and I believe you will not dispute their right to do so, though you may entirely disagree with their interpretations. There are many thinking Musalmans who firmly believe that the Congress by this movement is trying to destroy Muslim solidarity and create disruption in the community, and that the Muslim supporters of the Congress are being financed and helped by the Congress which, as at present constituted, is an overwhelmingly Hindu body, to fight their co-religionists and curb their spirit Another factor which has contributed to the accentuation of the differences is the appointment to Ministerial offices of persons who have abjured their parties and only recently joined the Congress.

THE OTHER SIDE.

I have mentioned some of these facts so that they may help you in studying the other side of the case.

I shall now briefly deal with some of the points raised specifically in your letter:—

Your recent resolution on the Communal Award has certainly removed one great grievance of the Muslim community and we trust it will be allowed to stand.

I have already made my observations on your article on the language and script question. I am thankful to you for sending me a copy of it. It makes practical suggestions for solving this difficult question and I am sure it will receive approbation from every fair-minded man.

I have already made by observations on the "fantastic statements" purported to have been made by some Muslim Leaguers in Bijnor and elsewhere. All that I wish to say here is that Local Congress Committee should be directed to draw the attention of the local Muslim League whenever people are found indulging in such reckless and irresponsible talk.

Less Said, the Better!

You complain that no responsible Muslim Leaguer has condemned the violence perpetrated by a League volunteer on a Congress Muslim worker in a running train, I may tell you in this connexion that we instituted an enquiry into this incident and found that the volunteers in question had sufficient provocation to justify the act. I think the less said about this incident the better. Moreover as the case is still 'sub judice' it will not, therefore, be proper to say more on the subject.

I am sorry that you should think that the Muslim Leaguers encourage resort to violence. There is no foundation for such an assumption.

It is not the Muslim Leaguers who have raised the cry of 'Islam in danger' it is our opponents who have put this into our mouths. Every Muslim believes that Islam can never be in danger

You rightly depricate the charges of bribery levelled against your colleagues of the Jmait-ul-Ulema But what are they in comparison to the most atrocious charges that are being laid daily against Moulana Shaukat Ali by Congress Muslims They only demonstrate our moral degradation.

I had also heard at Bijnor that you had snatched away a Congress flag from the hands of a volunteer on which Allah-O-Akbar was inscribed because you consdered it an unauthorised innovation. I am gratified to learn that there was no shadow of a foundation for this stupid rumour.

As regards Moulana Shaukat Ali's assertion that peasant voters in Bijnor were influenced by Revenue officials and others to vote for the Congress candidate, all that I can say is that he must have some evidence to justify it, otherwise I cannot understand his making such a statement I shall

(Continued on page 34.)

Less Said About It, The Better!

(Continued from page 33.)

inquire from him and let you know.

It is open to Dr. K. M. Ashraf to clear his position by contradicting in the Press false statement attributed to him. I am sorry at what took place in a recent meeting of the Aligarh University Union, when he was addressing it. But you will agree that Muslim League had nothing to do with this episode. You would be glad to learn that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University has condemned the behaviour of the students in a Press statement recently.

SPIRIT OF VIOLENCE.

You say that 'the spirit of violence is evident' and you quote certain instances to prove it. May I enquire from you whether you attribute it to the activities of the Muslim League. I do not wish to draw unjust inferences, but from what you have said in your letter I feel that you imply that we have deliberately created this noxious atmosphere. If that is so, I hotly deny it; if, however, you have mentioned these instances only to show that communal bitterness is prevalent in the country and that efforts should be made to remove it and bring about a better understanding between the two communities, we are prepared to welcome your endeavours in that direction and assist you to the best of our ability.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) NAWAB MD. ISMAIL KHAN.

THE FLAG ISSUE

Letter from Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, December 26, 1937, to Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Lucknow:

My dear Nawab Sahib,

I must apologise to you for the delay in answering your letter of December 1. It reached about the middle of the month on my return from Assam and I have been overwhelmed with work since then.

You suggest that I have been hasty in arriving at certain conclusion on the basis of information supplied by interested parties. It may be so and perhaps on a fuller consideration of all the evidence I might vary my opinion. Indeed I wrote to you in order to balance the facts and accusations in my possession with such as you might draw my attention to. Any person, however judicial-minded he might be, is invariably influenced to some extent by what he sees and hears. I have seen something and I have heard a great deal about the activities of some of the workers on behalf of the League and I have been influenced thereby. But essentially my distress was due to the whole background of the Muslim League propaganda, as evidenced by their official leaflets, and notices and other statements. All this was intensely communal and anti-Congress. Political questions were hardly referred to and the stress was on religious and communal questions, which did not rise at all. This seems to me a grave disservice to any community and to the nation, for progress comes through the development of the political mentality in a group. Nationalism is obviously a higher ideal than communalism in so far as politics is concerned.

I am writing this reply in some haste and therefore, I cannot deal very fully now with all the points you have referred to.

Nor do I think it desirable for us to waste our energy in discussing all manner of personal complaints and allegations. I shall only say this that a very large number of complaints have realised me of needless aggression on the part of persons calling themselves Muslim Leaguers. The National flag has been torn down, Congress meetings in villages interfered with, and speeches of a violent and provocative kind delivered. Some of these instances I have investigated myself.

FLAG ISSUE.

The Flag issue is now being raised. So far as we are concerned we have not raised any objection to the Muslim League flag being put up or displayed. But do you not think that this is definitely a step back which will lead to all manner of complications? The Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League and Christian Associations will put up their own flags in public places with equal justification. That surely is not the way to promote unity and consideration and nationalism, or to advance to the freedom of India. For all these years we have treated the tri-colour flag as the National Flag of India and it has gained a wide-spread respect and currency. Purposely it was designed to signify the unity of India:

One of its colours was green to signify the Muslims. Maulana Mohamed Ali (and probably M. Shaukat Ali also) hoisted it on numerous occasions and spoke eloquently on its significance. Ch. Khaliquzzaman had it hoisted on the Lucknow Municipal Board buildings and elsewhere Is he now going to put up the Muslim League flag or a variety of flags representing different communities?

It is all this background of communalism, separatism, anti-nationalism and a non-political consideration of political issues, that distresses me. I realise and appreciate that the Muslim League, insofar as its resolutions are concerned, has come much nearer to the Congress politically. That is a welcome advance. But the background does not fit in with this; indeed it is in direct contradiction with it. Take again the fact that many of the present leaders of the Muslim League (I do not refer to you or to Mr. Jinnah) sided completely with the British Government throughout our struggle with it, and some of them actively cooperated with the most reactionary conservatives and diehards in England. Am I to understand that they are converted to independence and direct action now?

"One particular statement in your letter has surprised me exceedingly. This is about the stabbing incident after the Bijnor election. You say that after inquiry you found that the volunteer who stabbed Congress worker had sufficient provocation to justify the act. Now this seems to me very strange. My own information is that the person stabbed is an exceedingly mild and quiet individual and in fact that he was probably stabbed in error for some one else. But, even otherwise, do you think that a provocative remark is enough to justify stabbing?

THOSE STATEMENTS

"You draw my attention to offensive remarks and statements made by persons working on behalf of the Congress. You agree I think, that Congressmen as such have not made them out that some Moulvies and Ahraries have done so. It may be so and I am exceedingly sorry for it. One or two instances were brought to my notice during my election tours and I expressed my strong disapproval of them. Certainly I am prepared to condemn all such remarks by whomsoever made Unfortunately I seldom have time to see the Urdu or Hindi press and cannot follow its outbursts As for the so-called nationalist press in English there has certainly been anti-Muslim League propaganda but this has ben political I suppose: I do not remember seeing anything personal. In any event please remember that the Congress does not control any single such newspaper. They are vaguely nationalist because they cater for a public which prefers that outlook and they criticise individuals and groups in the Congress, including me, pretty vigourously. I disapprove entirely of many of their policies, but I am unable to control them

"I have not seen the dramatic piece which appeared in the 'Hindustan' nor have I read Sardar Sardul Singh's speech to which you refer.

HIS APOLOGY TO JINNAH

"I might remind you that last May or June, when I was in Burma, my attention was drawn to certain references to Mr. Jinnah in the Gujrati press. These papers were not Congress papers: indeed they were partly anti-Congress. I did not myself see what they had written but on being told that they had indulged in personal criticism, I deprecated this and publicly apologised to Mr. Jinnah, although I was in no way concerned with the papers.

"You refer to the Congress mass contact movement as if this was started as a challenge to the Muslim League. Allow me to assure you that it is nothing of the kind. You may or may not agree with the ideology behind it, but you will appreciate, I hope, that it has nothing to do with Hindu or Muslim as such. It is the natural development of an organisation towards the masses. I laid stress on it in April 1936 in my Lucknow Congress Address and since then we have been pushing it. A few months later I pointed out that it had lagged behind so far as the Muslims were concerned and urged the Congressmen to push it among them. Whatever the shortcomings and errors of the Congress might be, it is in conception and even in practice a national movement. It has no other 'raison d'etre.' It can not admit the argument that it must not function in a particular religious group. For if it does so, it ceases to be national. If it does so, it must also retire from other such groups, and ultimately it must fade away. There is no middle course

POSITION OF CONGRESS

"We are a political organisation with our doors open to all and trying to function on the national plane. In the interests of Indian unity and freedom it is essential that there should be such an organisation. There is no other. It may be that occasionally this organisation errs in a communal of group matter. If so every effort must be made to put it right. To attack it as an organisation and to try to weaken it is to attack the conception of Indian unity itself and of nationalism and freedom. What will take its place? And what of all of us if there is no such organisation?

"We go to elections of course in the hope of winning a seat. But I hope you will remember that we aim higher. Winning seats does not carry us far. We are out to develop the people politically and to organise them for the fight for freedom. Elections give us an opportunity for this and so we welcome them. An election-run on personal issues or other side issues is of no use to us whatsoever; indeed it injures our cause.

"You refer to the belief that the Congress is trying to destroy Muslim solidarity. That is often said but I do not understand it at all There can be and should be religious or cultural solidarity. But when we enter the political plane, the solidarity is national, not communal; when we enter the economic plane the solidarity is economic. The Congress is out to build up national solidarity and at the same time to preserve in every way possible the cultural solidarity of different groups.

UNFAIR CHARGE.

"It is very unfair of any one to charge Muslim supporters of the Congress with being financed by the Congress. Naturally in our elections we help our candidates. Hindu or Muslim. Apart from this what is meant? If it is hinted at that Muslims in the Congress are there for love of money it is a calumny and a falsehood. Our finances are perfectly above board and can be inspected, in our various offices there are a number of Hindu as well as Muslim whole time workers who are paid a maintenance allowance, which is usually far less than what they can earn otherwise or what they were actually getting before they joined us.

"You refer to the appointment to ministerial offices of persons who have abjured their parties and only recently joined the Congress. Presumably you refer to Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. I think you are very unfair to him. Perhaps you do not know that Hafiz Ibrahim has been a Congressman for years past and has held office in Congress Committees. He left the League Parliamentary Board long before the ministries were formed on the ground that the Board was allying itself to reactionary elements who had opposed the League and the Congress in general elections. That attitude was a perfectly comprehensible and justifiable one, whether one agreed with it or not. Subsequently as you know he resigned and sought election again.

WHAT MORE CAN MAN DO?

"I hope, however, that now that the elections are over all these matters and disputes will tone down and gradually vanish away allowing us to consider our national problems dispassionately. You write that you agree with the Congress programme as outlined in the Wardha resolution of the Working Committee. You agree that politically speaking there seem to be no vital differences between the Congress and the League, and then you ask me to point out where we differ from you. Perhaps this letter will help you to appreciate our view-point. It is not for us to seek out differences, it is our business to remove them. We are a political organisation trying with such ability and energy as we possess to work for a certain end, the nature of things being national organisation we work among all classes and groups in India. This means no ill-will to other groups or individuals. Our effort must necessarily be to gain their goodwill. So far as the minorities are concerned it is our declared aim and purpose to go out of our way even to gain their goodwill. So if we agree in such a large measure why should we not carry on in a friendly way?

Yours Sincerely.
S/d. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

(Nawab Ismail's Rejoinder on page 35.)

The Foreign Minister of Egypt has forbidden foreign aeroplanes to fly over the military area around Marsah Matrouh

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Nawab Ismail's Rejoinder

"League Brought Into Disrepute"

Alleged "Concerted Efforts Financed By Congress"

"Congress Has Failed To Inspire Confidence In Minorities"

Copy of the letter from Nawab Md. Ismail Khan to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, dated. Meerut January 16, 1938.

My Dear Panditji,

I have purposely held back my reply to your last letter, for I did not like to inflict it upon you at a time when you had suffered a grievous bereavement by the demise of your revered mother.

I am glad to know that you are also of the opinion that it is not desirable to continue a discussion of personal complaints and allegations. Besides involving a waste of time and energy it does not conduce to the attainment of the object you had in view when you started this correspondence, that is, the removal of communal tension and the establishment of more harmonious relations between the two organisations. I shall, therefore, refrain from a recital of fresh complaints which have reached me since I wrote to you last. There are, however, some statements in your letter on which I must make a few comments in defence of the organisation with which I am connected. You observe that you feel distressed at the "whole background of the Muslim League propaganda" which you characterise as "intensely religious, communal and anti-Congress." Now I ask you, is it fair to cast the whole blame for this on the Muslim League? Can the Congress have the temerity to deny that its own propaganda among the Muslims masses has been free from these blemishes? Has it not in the recent bye-elections and in its mass contact movement utilised to the fullest extent the religious and spiritual influence of eminent Muslim theologians, and, through them done its best to exploit the religious sentiments of the ignorant masses in every conceivable manner? Believe me, among the Mussalmans these Ulemas are held in high esteem not because of their extreme political views, but because of their religious erudition and spiritual attainments An ordinary Muslim regards every utterance of theirs as a religious injunction. If the object of the Congress had been merely to convert the Muslim masses to its political and economic programme it should have employed politicians in preference to these worthy gentlemen who by their training and education are prone to give a religious taint to every secular affair On the contrary, our experience was that in every election frantic efforts were made to secure assistance from these Ulemas for the Congress candidate. I was personally informed at several places during the recent bye-election by Muslim voters that they dare not vote for our candidate because their Peer had threatened to excommunicate them if they did so.

ATTACKS ON LEAGUE

Then again during these recent elections I was rather shocked to see the Hindus—whether Zamindars, Bankers or Vakils.—who only the other day were bitterly opposed to the Congress, materially and morally backing the candidates. It was not because they had suddenly become converts to the Congress ideals but because of the insidious propaganda which is being covertly carried on among the Hindus that the Congress Government virtually means a Hindu Government. If after this exhibition of communalism by a majority community a minority devises effective measures for its security, can you blame it, and, wonder at its communalism? You also find fault with the League for its anti-Congress propaganda. Cannot the League turn round and make a similar charge against the Congress? I believe you must be aware that the Congressmen have not exercised any restraint in their criticism of the League, its policy and programme. Its members were dubbed only the other day at some public meeting by Maulana Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari as "putrid corpses." I feel surprised, I must confess, at your criticism of the tone of the League propaganda when your own men have not been sparing in their abuses of the Muslim League.

With regard to the flag issue all I need say here is that I am not aware that any Muslim organisation has recognised the tri colour flag as the national flag. I have always understood it to be the Congress flag. I have also some recollection that when a controversy was raised by the Sikhs about its colours it was authoritatively stated that its colours did not have any communal significance. I do not know whether the Hindu Mahasabha or the Christian community treat the tri-colour flag as the National flag.

A POSER

I can well appreciate and sympathise with the distress of a man like yourself for whose sincerity of purpose and honesty of profession I have profound respect, at the communal and separatist tendencies of the present day politics but I would beg of you if you wish to set things right, not to be swayed by your prejudices against persons who do not see eye to eye with you at the present moment and condemn them as communalists. You must seriously ponder why the Congress has failed to inspire confidence in the minority communities and has been unable to carry with it even an appreciable number of Muslim community in spite of its oft-proclaimed resolutions guaranteeing religious and cultural liberty to the various communities. To me it seems that the bulk of the Hindu community in spite of its pretentions of nationalism are still imbued with narrow communalism. Its social exclusiveness and separatism are not conducive to the evolution of national consciousness and sentiments of nationality of which nationalism is only a manifestation

You say that many of the present leaders of the Muslim League are those who sided with the British Government during the last struggle with the Government I hold no brief for them. All I can say is that they have not resigned from our organisation after the alteration effected in our creed. This creed was changed without any protest from them so I take it they have reconciled themselves to it. Whether they have become really converted to independence and direct action, it is not for me to say. Possibly the non-constitutionalism of the Congress has induced them to think that direct action is not likely to be revived and hence they will not be called upon to make any sacrifices in the pursuit of the ideal of independence.

RECOGNISED RIGHT

I do not for a moment deny the right of the Congress to convert Muslims to its ideals. It is the right of every political organisation to do so. What we do object to is the concerted efforts liberally financed by the Congress that are being made not only to induce the Muslims to join the Congress but also to being into disrepute the Muslim League. The Muslims are being urged to wind up their communal organisations. Similar efforts as far as I know are not being made among other communities. Nor have these communities been asked to disband their oraganisations

I believe it will be recollected that when separate electorates were provided for the untouchables at their own request and Muslims backed up their claims, the Hindu leaders were most vehement in their denunciation of the Muslim attitude towards the question. They were charged with breaking up the solidarity of the Hindu community. Muslims entertain similar resentment against the Congress leaders to-day for launching this mass contact movement,

I believe my remarks have been misunderstood about the appointment of Muslim Ministers. I did not refer to Hafiz Ibrahim by name, but now that you have mentioned him, may I enquire how do you account for his standing on the Muslim League ticket when he was a Congressman of some standing? Why did he not contest the seat on the Congress ticket and why did he not leave the last Council when the Congressmen resigned their seats? Then again what was his record during the last Congress struggle? I have referred to all these facts only because you have gone out of your way to call my remark unfair.

Before I conclude I must mention a personal grievance. You are reported to have said at some public meeting in the Saharanpur District when interrupted by a Muslim League volunteer that the League was creating all this trouble because "Ismail Khan wanted two ministerships to which the Congress ministers did not agree." Before commenting on this statement I shall be grateful if you will kindly let me know whether your statement has been correctly reported.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MD. ISMAIL.

Jawaharlal Corrects "Misunderstanding"

"Congress Has Not Neglected Minorities"

Copy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to Nawab Md. Ismail Khan from Wardha, February 4, 1938:—

My dear Nawab Saheb.—Your two letters dated 16th January and 29th January apparently came together and missed me in Allahabad. They have been forwarded to me here and have just reached me. I shall reply to them more fully later. But I hasten to correct a misunderstanding which appears in the last paragraph of your letter of the 16th January.

I am glad you have written about this to me and drawn my attention to it. The report made to you was entirely incorrect. At a meeting somewhere—I forget the name of the place—I was interrupted several times. I asked the interrupters what they wanted and what their grievances were. They were unable to give me a satisfactory reply. I said that I did not know what the vital differences between the Congress and the Muslim League were and I wanted to know what these were. I said further that Nawab Ismail Khan and Chowdhry Khaliquzzaman had assured us on their own behalf and on behalf of their colleagues that they accepted the Congress objective and programme and we had nearly come to an agreement. But unfortunately this fell through on the question of the formation of the Ministry. Thus there were no fundamental differences.

May I request you to give a message to Khaliquzzaman? I would have written to him separately, but I am rushed for work at present. Some one told me that he complained of having sent three letters to Gandhiji to which he had no reply. I enquired from Gandhiji and he tells me that he has received no letter at all from him.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

MASS CONTACT MOVEMENT

Copy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to Nawab Md. Ismail Khan from Wardha, February 5, 1938:—

My dear Nawab Saheb.—To continue my letter of yesterday's date.

The Congress Mass Contact movement has never been thought of in terms of Muslims only or confined to them. It was thought of in terms of extending the organisation and the influence of the Congress among all classes of people. In a sense, it has been in existence for many years, but it took more pointed shape at the Lucknow Congress of 1936. No mention was made of Muslim at the time. Later on, and quite apart from elections, I laid stress on carrying it on more particularly among Muslims. The elections came and afterwards again we emphasised it. This was in furtherance of our general programme as a political body. It was not directed against the Muslim League.

Naturally we welcomed noted Muslim Ulemas when they joined the Congress. We welcomed other Muslims also who were politicians and economists. So far as we were concerned we had no desire to emphasise religious aspect of any question through these Ulemas. Some of these Ulemas were old colleagues of ours in the Congress or the Khilafat movement, and though their viewpoint was not purely political, it was definitely political in most matters that concerned us, You are right in saying that dur-

(Continued on page 36.)

Jawahar-Nawab-Ismail Correspondence

(Continued from page 35.)

ing the elections many of these Ulemas were requested to help. The candidates or their organisers made special efforts to obtain their assistance. There was nothing unnatural about this. I have learnt for the first time from your letter that some one working for our candidate threatened to ex-communicate Muslim voters I do not know who did this but in any event it was highly improper for him to do so

Many old people unconnected with the Congress probably supported the Congress candidates. Surely this had nothing to do with a Hindu Government as it had probably little to do with a great love for the Congress. But the opposite candidate was running on a definite communal ticket and it is not surprising that zamindars and others preferred a Congress candidate who stood on a wider platform. Suppose a Hindu Mahasabha candidate opposed a Congress candidate. Is it not extremely likely that Muslim zamindars and vakils who are in no way associated with the Congress, would prefer the Congress

(Continued from page 35.)

candidate to the purely communal candidate. This is not communalism but a reaction from communalism.

You have drawn my attention previously to certain offensive epithets said to have been used against members of the Muslim League. I have no information, except what you say, about these epithets. It is possible that exaggerated or perverted reports reached your years. In any event your complaint has been, so far as I can remember, not against Congressmen but against Ahraris and others. I am glad that even in the super-heated atmosphere of the elections Congressmen were not guilty of improper behaviour. It is possible that some Ahraris erred. If so I am sorry. They are not closely associated with the Congress and are unused to our discipline and method.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

As for the National Flag, it took birth 17 years ago during the early days of the non-co-operation movement. Its colours and shape etc. were determined after careful consultation with leaders of all communities in the Congress. In those days Muslims were present in large numbers in the Congress and the Flag was frequently used by the Khilafat Committee. Its colours were certainly determined to represent various communities, green being for Muslims, and white for other minorities. We did try later not to lay stress on the communal reason for the colours as we wanted it to be considered the common national flag of all. M. Mohammad Ali delivered any number of eloquent orations on the National Flag as representing the unity of India and all communities.

It is obvious that India must have National flag, a flag which all can call their own. A communal flag cannot possibly take its place and it is hardly proper to put up any communal flag on public buildings used by people of all communities. During the past 17 years the National flag has become very popular all over India and it has been endeared to us by any number of sacrifices and even deathe to protect its honour.

You are perfectly right in saying that many Hindus and so also many Muslims, are swayed by communal feelings. But the point is: What lead we must give, what objective we have, and what methods we pursue. If we do anything that increases communalism and separatism then we dc injury both to our community and to the nation.

MISTAKEN NOTION.

You are mistaken if you think that the Congress has neglected other groups or minorities in India and is concentrating on the Muslims only. You know that we have fought the Hindu Mahasabha and disabled it politically We have done effective and successful work among the Christian masses in the South. We have approacned the Sikhs, Parsis and Jews. Our policy is the same throughout. Naturally, you will agree, the Muslims have a special importance and we desire to gain their good-will. But allow me to tell you that there has ben no liberal financing of any body. Our income is almost entirely derived from four anna subscription.

There is no question of the Congress trying to break the solidarity of the Muslims or any other community. It is on the political field that we make appeal and thus want to make a common platform for all.

As for Hafiz Md. Ibrahim, you are right in saying that he did not join the Civil Disobedience movement. But he has long been an office-bearer of a local Congress Committee and a member of the Swaraj Party in the Legislature. I do not know why he stood as a Muslim League candidate One of the reasons probably was because at the time there was no apparent conflict between the Congress and the League.

I enclose copies of the correspondence I have had with Mr Jinnah

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

REFERENCE TO JINNAH'S STATEMENT

(Copy of Pt. Jawaharlal's letter to Nawab Md. Ismail. Lucknow January, 18, 1938
Personal
My dear Nawab Saheb.

Thank you for your letter which I received some days ago. I have been in Lucknow for the last three days but unfortunately I have been so busy with our Provincial Congress meetings that I had no opportunity of meeting you.

You must have seen Mr. Jinnah's recent statement. I can only express my regret that he has issued this aggressive statement which does not help much. But the questions we have to consider are more important than the method of approach and I shall therefore not enter into needless controversy. But my difficulty remains. What are these points of dispute? I wish you could enlighten me so that we might consider them and come to grips with them. May I therefore request you to let me know what these points of dispute are?

I am just leaving for Lahore and the Frontier province. I hope to be back in Allahabad in ten days time

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

AWAIT COUNCIL DECISION.

Copy of letter from Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, dated Lucknow, 26th January 1938:

My dear Panditji,

I Thank you for your letter of January the 18th, in which you invite me to state the 'points in dispute' between us. I should have gladly complied with your wishes, but as the Council of the All-India Muslim League is meeting in Delhi on the 30th, where I have no doubt this question is likely to come up for discussion, would it not, therefore, be more appropriate if I deferred my reply till then, so that you may be in possession not only of my personal views but also of the authoritative opinion of the Council of the League. I was glad to learn from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad that you have addressed a similar letter to Mr. Jinnah.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MD. ISMAIL KHAN.

PUBLICITY DESIRABLE

Copy of letter from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, dated Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, 7th April, 1938:—

My dear Nawab Saheb,—I sent you yesterday from Calcutta copy of my letter to Mr. Jinnah. You will notice that at the end of that letter I have suggested that our correspondence might be issued to the Press. As there have been so many references to it in the Press and elsewhere. It seems to me desirable that publicity should be given to this correspondence so that people might be kept informed of the developments that have taken place. I should like to add some of the letters which I have written to you and you have written to me in this connection. This addition will make the present record complete for reference. I trust you will agree to this.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru

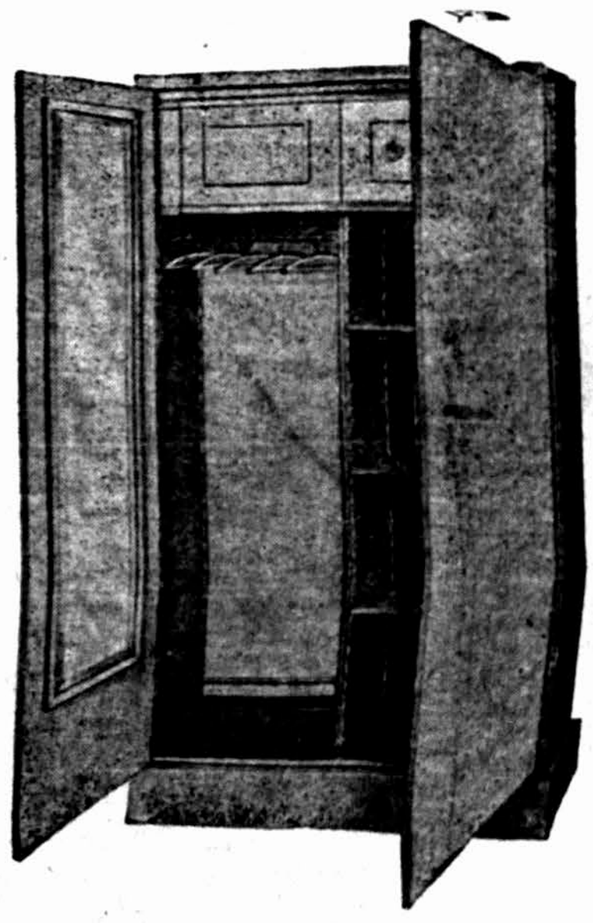
—A.P.

C. P. Assembly To Meet On September 1

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 2.

The Governor of C. P. and Berar has fixed that the next session of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly should commence at Nagpur at 12 noon on September 1.

THE IDEAL WARDROBE



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(2) Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalwadi. 'Phone No. 22110.
Branches:—Calcutta, Madras, (164, Broadway), Delhi, Hyderabad (Deccan) (1239, Abid Road), Cochin.
Agencies:— Ahmedabad (Messrs. Jehangir Bros., Railwaypura), Karachi, (M.P. Dastur and Co., Bunder Road) Bangalore, (180, Narasimharaja Road), Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Lucknow and Rangoon.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I & II Programme

VUB 241 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres. 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a. m.

8.0 Morning Music. 8.30 Some Vocal Gems.

TRANSMISSION II

a. m.

11.30 Khan Saheb Rahmat Khan noon.

12. Nazar Husain

p. m

12.10 S. G. Ranade 12.30 For Children (Gajaarati). 1.0 Planning Food 1.15 Lunch Hour Music

p. m.

5.30 Tans of Multani. 5.35 Shah Jahan 5.50 Air Chorus. 5.55 Dehati Dhun. By Air Quartet. 6.0 Nazar Husain 6.10 S. G. Ranade.

Bombay II: Short-wave

6.30 Evensong, Afghan Church.

Bombay 1: Medium-wave

6.35 A Variety Programme. 7.35 Shah Jahan 7.50 Satta. Hindustani play by Sadiq Ali. 8.15 Narayan Rao Vyas light music 9.0 News (Hindustani). 9.15 Some Duets. 9.30 News. 9.45 Fortnight in Sport by Talyarkhan. 10.0 Rahmat Khan. Sitar recital. 10.30 N. R. Vyas.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 883 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a. m

7-0 S d.-i-Sa a... 7-10 Mehboob Jan. 7-48 In Filmand. 7-55 Chowdhari. 7.50 Solos on Mandoline. 8.0 Maqbool Husain. 8.15 Mehboob Jan. 8.30 For Young Listeners.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12.0 From the Silver Screen.

p. m.

1.0 Variety Concert.

TRANSMISSION III

p. m

6.0 For All Tastes 6.10 Mehboob Jan. 6.35 Maqbool Husain 7.0 Chowdhari. 7.15 Angurbala. 7.30 For Villagers Only. 8.0 Shanti Ghosh and Quartet. 8.15 Two Ghazals. 8.30 Mehboob Jan 9.15 News, Weather in Hindustani 9.30 In English. 9.45 A Variety Concert. 10.15 Nagina Jan. 10.30 Mehboob Jan. 10.55 News

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9.590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

p. m

6.0 to 7.30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7.30 Afzal Husain. 7.45 Perfect Marriage. 8.15 to 9.0 Programme as in Delhi I. 9.0 Instrumental Interlude. 9.15 to 9.45 Programme as in Delhi I 9.45 Chamber Music. 10.55 News

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:

Transmission I & II: 19.8m 15.160 kc/s.

Transmission III: 31.3m 9.590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a. m

8.36 Komal Rishabh. 8.51 Abhavaty. 9.6 Violin Recital. 9.21 Dipali Taluqdar 9.41 Pada Kirtan. 9.56 Abhavaty. 10.11 Music Lesson. 10.51 Stage and Screen. 11.6 Morning Music. 5.36 Studio Service for Children. 6.6 Church Service. 7.21 Tarapada Lahiri. 7.36 Mian Phul Mohammad. 7.56 Parul Chowdhury. 8.6 News, Weather p.m

8-21 Parul Chowdhury. 8-41 Ali Husain and Party. 9-6 News. 9-21 Flute Recital. 9-36 Topics of Day. 9-51 Francisco Casanovas and his Spanish.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m.

9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 G. R. Peshora. 9-15 Mumtaz Begam. 9-25 Lal Mohamad. 9-35 Zubaida Begam. 9-45 Mehr Bakhsh. 9-50 Lala Rukh. 10-0 G. A. Khan Gwallori. 10-10 Hamid Parosi. 10-20 Shamshad Begam.

p.m

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 G R. Peshora. 6-5 Clarionet and the Tabla. 6-10 Mumtaz Begam. 6-35 Nagma-i-Tarab. 6-45 Inayat Husain. 6-55 Qadir Bakhsh and Mehr Bakhsh. 7-5 G. R. Peshora. 7-30 Rabab on Tabla. 7-35 Mumtaz Begam. 8-0 Readings from Books. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kahkashan.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres. 1.086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 6-45 Khurshid Putli Naginewali. 7-5 Sarangi Recital. 7-10 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Khurshid Putli 8-20 A Sitar Recital. 8-25 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-50 Madd-o-Jazar. 9-0 Khurshid Putli. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Barkat Ali Khan 10-15 Punjabi Geets 10-35 Khurshid Putli Naginewali.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres. 1.022 kc/s.

p.m

6-30 Lucknow Artists. 6-40 Abdul Ghani. 7-5 Gauhar Sultana 7-30 Kumari Venu Ranadey 7-45 Doctor, talk in Hindustani by S. Thanvi 8-0 Gauhar Sultana 8-25 Abdul Ghani 8-55 Kumari Venu Ranadey. News Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Kumari Venu Ranadey. 10-5 Dharmanand Tewari. Mand on harmonium. 10-15 Abdul Ghani. 10-35 Gauhar Sultana.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres. 1.420 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Krishnaswami: Vocalist. 6-50 AIR C Orchestra 7-0 G N B Subramaniyam: Vocalist. 8-10 Musical Interlude 8-20 Amateur Music 8-30 G N Balasubramaniyam: Vocalist. 9-15 News. Weather. 9-30 Sport. Review by R. D. Denniston. 9-45 Shrimati Rajalakshmi Ammal

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres 4.950 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-15 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Cecil Knowles; Baritone 10-0 A Celebrity Programme

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSG (to 9-30 p.m. 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p.m.

7-30 Recital. 7-45 Perfect Marriage. 8-15 Theatre Composers: 2. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary. 9-45 A Religious Service

10-50 to 11 [illegible] Arabic Programme.

CHESHIRES WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

R. A. Colaba Finish A Close Second

The following is the complete League table, showing how the teams have fared in the First Division of the Harwood League Football Tournament, which concluded at the Cooperage on Saturday evening:—

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
CHESHIRES	10	9	0		42	5	19
R. A. COLABA	10	8	1	1	23	7	17
CALTEX	10	4	4	1	14	12	10
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	10	3	6	1	10	17	7
BOMBAY UNITED	10	1	6	3	8	43	5
BOMBAY CITY	10	0	8	2	6	19	2

BOMBAY CITY SHARE POINTS WITH BOMBAY UNITED

Concluding Match In Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The senior division of the Harwood League Football Tournament came to a conclusion on Saturday evening, the Bombay City and the Bombay United sharing points and 2 goals in the concluding match

The Indian team, in the League table, are just above the Bombay City, this year's wooden-spoonists

PERSISTENT RAIN

With persistent rain all through the match on Saturday, the conditions were rather bad and football provided was of the ordinary standard. The Bombay City, again, played one man short throughout.

The City dominated the first period of play, in which there was no scoring though, the United-men also had occasional tries.

BETTER PLAY

Better play of the match was witnessed in the second half Pickering, Bombay City's pivot, who moved up in a solo effort finished it up by scoring the only goal for his side, while 4 more later the Indian team equalised through Muni, their inside-left who beat the City goalkeeper with a clever shot from 30-yards out.

Kookra, on the left flank for the United carried the ball well up the field, twice but failed to finish both of his individual efforts by shooting wide the first time and taking a feeble shot, which was easily cleared by McNamara. The Indians kept their opponents' defence working hard and Muni, after getting away nicely, sent the ball a little wide. At the opposite end McCarthy did the same thing. Later the City goal had a narrow escape when the same player sent in a powerful drive, which beat the custodian, but unluckily the ball struck one post and then the other and came into McNamara's hands, who cleared it safely.

The end came with the teams sharing points and 2 goals

RESULT:—

BOMBAY CITY 1 goal
BOMBAY UNITED 1 goal

TEAMS:—

BOMBAY CITY: McNamara, Almeida and Pope; Pritchard, Pickering and D'Cunha; McCarthy, Rigby, Thomson and Elkins.

BOMBAY UNITED: Anthony, Pandoo and Mandon; Suvarna, Jairam and Alvares; Kamlia, Luximan, Mantolia, Muni and Kookra.

REFEREE: A. Haworth.

LINESMEN Otto Ernst and P. A. Lewis

TO-DAY'S INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ground Parel at 5-50 p.m. R. A. COLABA vs. INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Mrs. Fabyan And Miss Marble Win Ladies Doubles

LONDON, July 2.

At Wimbledon, the weather was overcast for the final day. Queen Mary was again present. The Americans may take all titles since Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble beat Mme. Mathieu and Miss Yorke (holders) (6-2), (6-3).

The Americans were perfect in combination and were too strong for the holders, whereof Mathieu was erratic. The Americans volleyed brilliantly.—Reuter

Mrs. WILLS-MOODY'S 8th SUCCESSIVE VICTORY

Women's Singles Title In Wimbledon Tennis

LONDON, July 2.

Mrs. Wills-Moody created a record by winning the Wimbledon title for the eighth time, beating Miss Jacobs 6-4, 6-0.

The match was an anti-climax. Miss Jacobs, with strained achilles tendon, was wearing a bandage. She kept going in the first set forcing Mrs. Moody to drive out with heavily chopped shots in a baseline duel. Mrs. Moody was scoring points with services and drives to deep corners. Then Jacob's ankle went as she stopped over the court serving double faults and netting.—Reuter

BUDGE AND MAKO WIN DOUBLES

At Wimbledon in Men's doubles final Budge and Mako beat Henkel and Von Meta 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 8-6

Brilliant tennis was witnessed.

Budge and Henkel were especially outstanding. It was all scintillating net play. Rain fell when the Americans were leading 4-1, in the third set and caused three-quarters of an hour delay.—Reuter.

Committee Formed To Improve Harwood League Next Year

The Harwood League has not been an unqualified success this year. The Committee of the Western India Football Association are perturbed at the poor support given to this year's tournament, and with a view to improving matters next season, a Sub-Committee has been formed, with the object of considering ways and means of making the League more popular, or replacing it with some other tournament.

The Committee consists of:—

Mr. H. E. Brandon—Chairman.
Mr. N. G. Nadkarni.
Capt. C. C. Shaw.
Mr. N. E. Musry
Mr. A. Todd
Mr. G. C. Mitter
Mr. F. C. Lewis.

The President and Hon. Secretary, being Ex-Officio members.

Suggestions for alterations in the Harwood League Constitution will be very welcome, and any one of the above Committee Members will greatly appreciate receiving suggestions from members of the Western India Football Association or others interested in the progress of football.

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS UP

Brighter Tone Continues In Cotton

IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER ON LOCAL BUYING

BOMBAY, July 2

NEW YORK COTTON

The brighter feeling continued to rule in the New York cotton market. Better Wall Street cables, the improve ment of Textiles together with trade and foreign buying added further sti mulus

BULLION

Owing to bear covering, London silver showed a little rise of 1/16d.

The trading was more active in Bombay market with the sentiment somewhat brighter on improved foreign cables, which induced some local buying.

Gold market was depressed owing to lack of stimulating cables from abroad and want of improvement in the sterling dollar cross rate. Prices declined on scattered selling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938
New York, July 2

Previous closing	8.90
To-day's opening	8.97
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	9.01
Difference	+11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938
Liverpool, July 2

Previous closing	4.89
To-day's openin	4.98
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	5.00
Difference	+11

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 155
April May 1939	Rs. 175

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 2

The New York cotton continued to display brighter feeling and better Wall Street cables provided additional stimulus while the improvement of Textiles also induced mill price fixing.

The trading in October commenced at 8.97 i.e. seven points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying influenced by continued activity and the strength of Wall Street under which prices steadily rose and closed at 9.01.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 2

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.74/8.72) 8.97/8.96
December (8.79/8.78) 9.04/9.02
January 9.07/9.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 2

American July (4.76) 4.90
American October (4.86) 5.00
Egyptian July (6.45) 6.75
Egyptian November (6.68) 6.81

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 2

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 174-4 and then advanced to Rs. 175 on better New York cables. Later, the price declined to Rs. 174-6 but closed finally at Rs. 174-8. Broach July/August closed at Rs. 154-8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 2

TEA

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C I F	Continent	New
Crop (£18 1/?	sellers)	£17
9/16 paid		
dee July (£2) 1 4)	£20 1/4	
g July (£19)	£19	

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 2

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 11/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.95 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 2

Previous closing	4.95.65
To-day's opening	4.95.65
To-day's closing	4.95.62

FRANC RATE
London, July 2

Previous closing	177.91
To-day's opening	177.88
To-day's closing	177.88

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.65 and remained very steady with hardly any important variation.

Franc opened at 177.88 and then weakened slightly to 177.90 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.200) 13.200
New York on Bombay (36.78) 36.81
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0 91 1/4
London on Milan (94.20) 94.20
London Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-9) £7-0-9
Silver (18 15/16d.) 19d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 2

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Bear covering. Sellers reserved. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, July 2

Spot	(18 15/16d.)	19d.
Forward	(18 13/16d.)	18 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 2

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-9

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 2

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 7 1/8

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 2

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 7 3/4. The market was quiet and inactive with operators generally awaiting developments abroad.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 2

Wheat September	4	5	0
Wheat January	4	7	0
Wheat May	3	6	3
Linseed September	7	6	6
Linseed May	5	3	6

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 2

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 98-8-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 1

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 7/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday Jun 22	£92 3/4
Thursday June 23	£92 3/4
Friday June 24	£92 7/8
Monday June 27	£92 7/8
Tuesday June 28	£92 7/8
Wednesday June 29	£92 3/4
Thursday June 30	£92 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 2

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Jutes ruled firm and a moderate business recorded.

In coals undertone however kept fully steady.

Teas were rather dull.

In miscellaneous Indian Iron and other speculative stocks continue to rule firm and fair number of transactions recorded therein, other important features being Dunlop Rubber ordy. Rohtas Industries both ordy. and pref.

Government Securities kept steady at their last levels.

Following were the closing quotations.

Securities: Three per cent. New Loan 1963/65 98 small lot; three and half per cent. Government Paper 93/9.

Banks: Reserve Bank 113/8 small lot.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/11 ex-div. Elgin Mills ordy. 121.

Coals: Burra Dhemo 2/14; Dhemo Main 12/4; East Indian 23/8; New Bansdeopur 16/12; ex-div. Pench Valley 31; Searsole 4/2; Seebpore 15/8; West Jamuria 28/4.

Jutes: Albion 184; Adamjee pref. 108/8 ex-div. small lots; Anglo-India 277/8; Barnagore 116 small lots; Chitavalasah 12/8; Dalhousie 282; Howrah 42/3; Reliance 54/4 small lot; Standard 248 small lot; Alliance 180 small lot; Clive 19/8 small lot; Fort William 180.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/3; Consolidated Tin 6; Indian Copper 2/7; Rhodesia Copper 1/14; Tavoy Tin 1/15; Dalhousie 9/6; Hukumchand Steel ordy. 8/6; Indian Iron 25/12; Steel Corporation ordy. 5/12 British India Corporation ordy. 3/2; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 13/12; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 13/14; Macfarlane defd. 1/5; Rohtas Industries ordy. 22/12 small lot; Rohtas Industries pref. 125 small lot; British Burma Petrol 3/6; Humayun Property ordy. 7/8; Kluang Rubber 1/10; India General Navigation ordy. 95/8; India General Navigation pref. 137/12 Buland 9/8 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 22/8; Hattikhira 18 small lots; Patrakola 844/8.—A. P.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 2

SILVER

Silver ready	50	4	0
Silver Ashad	50	1	0
Silver Shravan	50	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	7	0
Gold Ashad	35	7	6
Gold Shravan	35	8	0
Sovereign	22	12	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Commodities Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 2.

On the Money Market, the main interest centred in the latter part of the week, owing to half-year settlement on Thursday.

At the outset, upto two per cent, was paid for loans, but with supplies later, more plentiful, the rate soon reverted to customary half per cent.

Friday was also an active day, but borrowers had no difficulty in satisfying requirements cheaply.

Commodities: Cotton was firm in response to favourable American advices, while base metals were firm and active in unofficial dealings, and also in response to overnight American advices.

Wall Street closed strong.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 2

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 56 1/2) dol 59 1/2
General Motors (dol 36 1/4) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 3/8) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday, the 4th inst. being "Independence Day".

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 2

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind Cotton July	14	8	0
January	15	8	9
Punjab July	12	7	9
January	13	14	9
Desi American July	18	4	3
January	19	1	9
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat July	21	15	9
September	22	3	0
Tone: Steady.			
Gram July	23	5	0
September	23	4	9
Toria July	34	11	0
September	35	1	0
Cottonseed July	15	10	6
September	16	2	6
January	16	2	6

BHAGWAT SAPTAH SAMARAMBHA

The Thirty-nineth Bhagwat Saptah Samarambha Shukdeo Mandir, Ankleshwar, will be celebrated in the Mandir from July 4 to July 12. Discourses on Shrimat Bhagwat will be delivered by Shri Shukprasadji Maharaj, who had succeeded the late Shri Shukacharyaji Maharaj.

After completion of the Saptah on July 11, Guru Paduka Pujan will be done on July 12 (Gurupurnima).

Shri Shukdeo Mandir was established by the late Shri Shukacharyaji Maharaj whose mission was to spread spiritual enlightenment and to bridge the differences between different sects of Hindus. The Saptan festival is being celebrated since the establishment of the Institution.

Mehrunnisa, wife of Khan Bahadur Jussab Mahomed, died on Saturday afternoon of heart failure at New Nagpada Road. Ziarat Majlis ceremony to-day (Sunday) between 9 and 10 p.m. (B. T.), and Ziarat Fatiha ceremony will take place to-morrow (Monday) at 9 a.m. (B. T.), at New Nagpada Road.

The inauguration ceremony of the Sharaf Oil Mills Ltd. was performed by Mr. M. A. Khan, S. D. O. Hoshangabad, on the 29th ultimo.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 2.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 108
3 per cent (1963-65) 96/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/7
4 per cent 1990/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/1

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/0
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Tone Steady.

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/7 and after improving to Rs. 98/9 closed at Rs. 98/8/6 for the settlement while cash quotation was annas two higher. Tone Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 2.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 25/32 to March.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 3/8
Bank's buying T T 270 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,308
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 54
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95.68 1st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 2nd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 3/4 2nd instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/8 2nd instant.
London/Paris 177.91 1st instant.
London/Belgium 29.23 1/4 1st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 1/4 1st instant.
London/Berlin 12.30 3/8 1st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st instant.
London/New York 4.95.65 1st instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 3/8 1st instant.
London/Italy 94.17 1st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-8 1/2 30th ulto.
Gold £7-0-9 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 1st instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 18 13/16 1st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 1st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 2

Yarn No. 3 1/2s August 103 October 103 December 104
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 116 October 116 December 117
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 155 October 155 December 156

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 1.

August ..... 4s. 11 3/4d.

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Further Sharp Rise In Share Bazar

BULL SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Technical Position Healthy Favouring Further Rise

BOMBAY: July 2.

The local Share Bazar which was slowly but steadily looking up registered a further sharp rise to-day on persistent buying and covering. At the rise there was some realising, which resulted in a small setback from the highest level reached to-day, but offerings were well absorbed.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market once again renewed upward trend on general buying, influenced by the rise in American Steel Scrap and non-ferrous metal quotations. U. S. Steel shares gained Dollars 2-5|8 to 59, while Anaconda Copper shares improved Dol. 1-7|8.

It is true that the rise in Wall-Street Market, which is about 50 per cent. in U. S. Steel shares is too rapid and mostly established under extensive speculative buying. Professional Operators are looking confidently for substantially high prices and European Operators are also buying freely in the Wall-Street Market.

It was pointed out that contracts were held by strong parties and Shorts would find it difficult. This state is mainly responsible for small reactions as anxious buyers are absorbing all offerings.

The local Market is slowly responding to firm American advices and the improvement is not artificial. There is still Short interest in the local market and the technical position of the market is healthy. There is no fear of any sudden reversal of trend as a result of a general shake out of weak long interests, but we may have temporary natural reactions which will offer good opportunities to intending buyers. We still favour the constructive side and think it advisable to hold on purchases.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 845 and improved to Rs. 850 when realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 843 but again advanced to Rs. 857 and closed at Rs. 850. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 259 and advanced to Rs. 264 while Nagpur shares opened at Rs. 240 and after declining to Rs. 235 improved to Rs. 241. Kohinoor Mills advanced to Rs. 281 and New Great Mill shares rose to Rs. 208. Simplex shares were in demand at Rs. 88, while Swadeshi Mills hardened to Rs. 207.

Associated Cements were steady with a limited enquiry and closed at Rs. 117. Hydro Electric section was dull but steady with a limited businnes. Hydros closed at Rs. 157 and Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1367 and after advancing to Rs. 1375 declined to Rs. 1366. Trams were steady at Rs. 124.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1065 which was the lowest level and under improved buying looked upto Rs. 1095 when the rise was checked by realising and prices eased off to Rs. 1070 but again advanced to Rs. 1092 and closed at Rs. 1085. Ordinary shares were also firm and after opening at Rs. 240 advanced to Rs. 243. Second Preference shares were quiet at Rs. 170-8.

Bellapurs opened at Rs. 165 and closed at Rs. 162 while Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 522 and after advancing to Rs. 535 closed at Rs. 528.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 2.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	356 0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	850 0
100	Century (Rs. 3 d)	264 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	241 0
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	154 0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	82 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon Df (nil)	0-5-6
100	Finlay (Rs 5 y)	123 12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	161 0
1,000	Hindustan	1.620 0
100	Indore (nil)	53 12
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	110 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b 3	281 0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1.100 0
250	Model	39 8
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	208 0
100	Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	61 8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30 v)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	88 0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	207 0
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100 10
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165 0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	827 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114 8
25-50	Central (Rs 1-4)	31 0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,561 4
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386-4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138 12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs.2-6)	115-8
5	Union (As 4)	5 6

CEMENTS.

100	Associated (Rs. 7-8)	117 0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
10-100	Jupiter (As 12)	14-0
20	Mercantile	56 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 2.

Bombay Dyeing (830) 845 850 844 855 850 844 846 843 857 840 850
Century (252) 259 262 259 266 264 260 265 264
Central India (224/8) 240 235 240 239 243 241
Kohinoor (269/8) 280 276 279 284 282 281
New Great (192/8) 200 206 202 209 203 208
Simplex (81) 86 85 89 86 89 86 88
Swadeshi (194) 204 205 206 208 207
Associated Cement (115) 117 116/8 116 117/8 117
Andhra (1440) 1440
Tata Hydro (156) 156 157
Tata Power (1361/4) 1367 1375 1365 1375 1362 1370 1366
Tram. Ord. (123) 123/8 124
T. Steel Dfd. (1030) 1065 1075 1070 1078 1070 1095 1085 1070 1085 1070 1085 1090 1092 1082 1075 1085
T. Steel Ord. (135) 240 241 240 244 247 243 244 241 244 242
Tata Stee 2nd Pref. (171/4) 171/4 170/8
Bellapur (160/8) 165 163 161 163 162
B. Steam (219) 219 224
B. Burma (513) 522 528 522 525 535 522 532 528 530 527 528

15-70	New India (Rs. 14)	41 4
200	Oriental	4175 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7-4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1440 0
10	Ajmer (As 8)	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124 0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	136 14
10	Broach (As 8)	10 0
100	Karach (4)	215 10
	Poona (4)	197 1
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100	TATA HYDRO	157 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1306 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	960 0
100	C Province	101 8
	Jamati	104 1
100	Gujarat	97 8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 2.

Following a sharp rise of 21 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 173/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 173/2 on scattered realising. Later on there was active covering and prices advanced to Rs. 174 but at this level there was renewed realising and prices declined to Rs. 173/12. Old Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 153/8. The present rise in America is mostly speculative and weather seems to be favourable. The next Bureau will be awaited and we do not think it safe to buy after the rise but proper to await developments.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 9 points and later on was 12 points which induced further buying in the local market and prices advanced. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	154	4 0
Broach A/M 1939		174	4 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1938		142	4 0
Oomra D/J 1939		156	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July 1938		118	8 0
Bengal D/J 1939		131	12 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d to £7-0-0. London Paris exchange rate advanced 3 points up at 177.91. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 18 15/16d. for spot while forward was 1/16d down at 18 13/16d. There was little Indian selling and small buying. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in gold and silver was quiet with a restricted turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	35	7	3
Ashad delivery	35	7	9
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	2	0
Shrawan delivery	35	8	3
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	4	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	2	0
Ashad delivery	50	0	0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	7	0
Shrawan delivery	49	14	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	14	0

100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	721	4
MINING			
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	3
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	7 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	37	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-8-8)	1085	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	243	0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	300	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	162	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	224	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	528	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	175	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	0
100	I.BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133	0
50	I. Invest Trust	39	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	655	0
30	Premier Con (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
16	Scindia	20	8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0
PREFERENCE			
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7	p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	70	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1562	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES			
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	76	14
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

A TRIBUTE TO JAL NAOROJI'S MEMORY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Before I enter into the subject of to-day's article, I must refer to the passing away of an old and dear friend. The news of the sudden and premature demise of J. A. D. Naoroji came to me at a bombshell. I feel overwhelmed with sorrow. To many who have known him from a distance, he may have appeared cold and reserved But those who come into intimate contact with him, knew the depth of his affection and cordiality towards his friends. I came to know him as a tennis player nearly twenty years ago. Our acquaintance began with a small tiff over the Tata Shield Competition. He was then the Honorary Tennis Secretary of the Willingdon Sport Club and I held a similar position at the Hindu Gymkhana. It was a pure misunderstanding on my part of his nature. The breach was soon healed up through the intervention of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta. Since then, we remained friends for ever.

STAUNCH NATIONALIST

Jal was a great Tennis player —one of the best Doubles players this country has yet produced. He was the first Indian Tennis Blue of Cambridge and won the championships of Western India in Men's and Mixed Doubles several times. But more than winning laurels on the courts, he loved to remain a sportsman to the core. He was one of the founders of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and was one of its Vice-Presidents for some time. What a staunch nationalist he was at heart may be gauged from the fact that he was totally opposed to Europeans representing India in International Competitions and Conferences. Nor did he like their domination in our controlling bodies.

DREAM OF HIS LIFE

I had many occasions to discuss with him the sporting affairs of our country. He was very anxious about the establishment of a cosmopolitan sporting club whose one and only object would be to encourage and promote sports of all kinds, particularly tennis and athletics. He was totally averse to the Western fashions of drinking and gambling which are ruining many of our sportsmen and sporting institutions. He wanted these to be banned from our clubs. Unfortunately he could not spare much time in recent years for sporting activities. So his object remained unfulfilled. Had he lived longer I am sure, he would have seen to its fruition—determined and resolute as he was in every walk of life. May his soul rest in peace!

CAUSES OF INDIA'S DEFEAT

Frankly speaking, I was rather disappointed with the show put up by our players in the Davis Cup tie against Belgium. The reports of their performances against some of the leading Continental players at different centres of Europe under strange conditions had prepared me for a comfortable victory in this round. As ill-luck would have it, Sawhney was not in his best. Some sprains and blistered feet had reduced his fighting power. I was therefore blaming the non-playing Captain for not fielding Ranbir Singh who was also showing exceptionally good form. I had convinced myself that if Ranbir had taken the place of Sawhney at least in the third Singles and the Doubles, India might have emerged victorious. Now I understand that Ranbir was also 'hors de combat' having sprained his ankle in practice. And Yadhister Singh and Jimmy Mehta were not available at hand at Brussels. They were in England at the time. Consequently the chance of our victory was lost.

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Then our Davis Cup players appeared in the London Championships at Queen's Club, prior to the Wimbledon Tournament. Ghaus Mahomed and Sawhney did very well indeed in the former tournament. It stands to the credit of Ghaus that he entered one semi-finals by defeating such redoubtable players as of Kuramitsu, the Japanese Ace, and J. S. Oliff of Britain. He succumbed ultimately to Kho Sin Kie of China. Sawhney had the distinction of conquering the British Davis Cup player, D. W. Butler. Were he not a little nervous when he met H. W. Austin in the quarter-finals, he might have given a better account of himself than he actually did. Ranbir was defeated by A. D. Brown of New Zealand in the third round. These players, inexperienced as they were of English conditions, had every reason to be proud of their performances.

SPLENDID PERFORMANCES

In the Wimbledon Championships also the Indian players acquitted themselves creditably. Sawhney, Ghaus Mahomed and Ranbir Singh fell in the third round of the tournament after achieving some notable successes. The Indian players were no doubt very much handicapped by the rain and wet courts. I have no doubt that with greater experience of foreign conditions our players are capable of rising to the highest rung of the ladder. It must be remembered that those who are now dominating the stage of world tennis, are almost born to the European conditions, so to speak, and are therefore quite at home. Besides they are fully aware of the style, strength and tactics of each prominent player having met them often before. So they know how to get the better of them. Of course, there are various other advantages which help them to rise to great heights such as immense facilities for practice training and coaching. If India helps her promising players in the manner they do in the Western countries, there can be little doubt now that they would succeed in achieving what others have done.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the May issue of the "Field—Madras", its Editor has thrashed out the question of allowing visiting foreign players to compete in the All-India championships. The question arose out of a "supposed" decision of the Managing Committee of this tournament last year that the championships would be restricted exclusively to Indian players. By the way, I heartily congratulate the paper on entering into the seventh year of its very useful existence. I hope it will have a long and meritorious career before it. On the point at issue, it was argued by the Editor that the All-India Championships were losing their importance and true meaning in the scheme of Indian tennis, owing to these being carried away by foreign visitors every year during the last few years. If this tournament was "closed" to the latter, it would remove this anomaly and restore its lost importance and at the same time help to assess the relative worth of India's leading players. It will also act as an inducement to all the aspirants for the All-India titles to participate in the Championships.

VIEWS OF LAWN TENNIS AND BADMINTON

Commenting on the above, "Lawn Tennis and Badminton" says:—"In European eyes the decision to close the championships will possibly be regarded as a retrogressive step at first sight. By barring foreign players of the strength of those competing in recent years the standard of play at the meeting must decline. Yet India is such a big Empire that rarely can all its leading players assemble in one tournament. If the new regulation brings the best players together and promoting it to all intents and purposes into a ranking tournament it cannot fail but to increase its prestige internally. Many continental nations promote national as well as international championships, that is the one open to all and the other closed to nationals. Unless two such tournaments were to be held concurrently in India there is little doubt that one or both would fail to attract representative entries so great are the distances to be travelled before the leading players scattered many hundreds of miles apart can rally to one tournament."

ALLAHABAD GYMKHANA'S STUNT

It now transpires that this tournament was never made a "closed event" by the A. I. L. T. A. and it is averse to taking any such step. Dr. Dhalla explains the position thus:—"Allahabad being a very poor centre from the point of view of collection, the A. I. L. T. A. has always been very reluctant to allow team officially invited from foreign countries to play in the All-India Championships, because of the fact that the losses on account of these visits at each centre were according to the stipulation all borne by the A. I. L. T. A. As a retaliation against it, the Allahabad Gymkhana who have been conducting the Championships all these years refused to have members of the Franco-New-Zealand team to compete in the A. I. L. T. Championships. And they also refused to give any sort of a financial guarantee in this matter to the Central Council. However, if any member of that team had wanted to take part in any of the events in his individual capacity, the tournament Committee could not have refused that entry."

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT

Agreeing with the views of Lawn Tennis and Badminton, the Yuvaraj of Pithapuram, President of the A.I.L.T.A. thought that "now since the A. I. L. T. A. are going to stress the importance of the Inter-Provincial Tournament, this tournament would serve the purpose of being limited in a way to nationals and hence a closed event, whereas in the other championships and International Championships the foreign players could compete." Ultimately the Editor of the "Field-Madras" has accepted this view. I do not doubt, that this will have general approval all over the country. But the question remains whether the Inter-Provincial Tournament would rouse the enthusiasm of the tennis players and tennis fans in this country in the near future or whether it will go into suspended animation again. I feel strongly that both these tournaments can be made thoroughly successful, provided they are conducted properly.

BACKWARDNESS OF INDIAN WOMEN

The "Field-Madras" has raised another interesting point in regard to the standard of play among lady players in this country. Few will deny that Indian players of high standard are very few. In fact the number of players of any class is insignificant. The reason is that few Indian ladies take to this game seriously. I have seen some of our college girls on this side of India play decent tennis. The standard of tennis in the University Championships cannot by any means be said to be poor. They are, however, very reluctant to participate in the bigger tournaments. Either they are nervous or lack ambition. I agree with the suggestion that provincial and All-India handicap tournaments should be started with a view to draw them in. I need hardly mention that Indian girls are shy by nature. They are afraid of coming out in the open tournament, lest they be floored at their very first appearance in a most humiliating manner. The Handicap Tournament will give some scope for fight and encouragement. I hope all the provincial committees as well as the A. I. L. T. A. will pay their serious attention to this question before the next season comes on.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FUGITIVES COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fugitives Competition. 3/7	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

GIRL'S TELEPHONE REVENGE

A young woman who was said to have made 200 telephone calls a day to one number appeared at Bow Street Police Court as a result, says the "News Chronicle."

She was Miss Gladys Johnson, of Northwold Road, N., and she was bound over on a summons alleging that she had "obstructed the course of business of the Post Office by continuously using the telephone."

Mr. F. H. Plummer, prosecuting for the Post Office, said that they were not in the least vindictive. Miss Johnson had a grievance which the postal authorities thoroughly understood.

She apparently was the discarded mistress of a man, and in order to annoy him she had been telephoning his office 200 times a day.

GOT HER TWOPENCE BACK.

Each time the call was answered she pressed button "B" and got her 2d. back. Her action had disorganised the telephone service and there had been "terrible trouble" at the Temple Bar Exchange.

So far as the girl's personal affairs were concerned she might be perfectly in the right, but the man's line was rendered practically out of order, and so were the kiosks which she had been using.

Miss Johnson gave an undertaking in court not to telephone the man again.

CARPET CARE

Replacement of carpets is apt to be too expensive a business to be welcome, and therefore it is well to make the most of those we have. Many carpets are double-sided, the underneath being almost as nice as the top. It will give a change to the eye as well as to the carpet to reverse it from time to time.

* * * *

If the shape of the room and of the carpet allows, you can distribute wear and tear by turning it round from time to time so that the same part is not always next to the door or the fireplace.

It may not always be necessary to have your larger pieces of furniture in the same place year in year out. Change them also, if you can, for this will help the carpet besides livening the room.

* * * *

Once or twice a year the carpet, of course, takes a trip out to the garden to be freshened up with a good shaking, and by being pulled, face downwards along the grass. Do not beat it too hard with a stick, or the top may cut it. If you wish to beat it use a piece of rubber, if such a thing can be had.

* * *

Before replacing it consider whether a piece of felt, or even some newspapers underneath may not help to save it from friction against the floor boards.

Perhaps, despite all housewifely precautions, it definitely has become somewhat passe; the seams may be showing more than you like, or there may be thin parts that cannot be saved from passing feet, and promise, therefore, to get even thinner in the near future.

A great deal can be done by careful darning if you can match the wools, or possibly even by the use of the tool used in rug-making, but this will depend on the nature of the carpet.

Colour is marvellously restored by a good rubbing with a wet cloth and carpet soap

If it be hopelessly faded the exciting enterprise of retouching with fresh colour, or even of dyeing the whole carpet, might be embarked on

* * *

For local retouching you will need to buy a packet of dye to match each colour, and to experiment with this till you are satisfied that you have the right shade. Then apply it with a stiff, short-haired brush. Let one colour dry completely before you start the next one, or they may run together, which would be disastrous, one colour, you will need a strong solution, and a deep tint. Deep violets, browns, greens, and scarlets.

* * *

If the whole carpet is to be dyed are possible, depending on the original colour, but be cautious about blue.

Before starting to dye, clean the carpet well on both sides, and the floor also. Then lay it down again and dab on the colour with a sponge. But be sure before starting that you have enough mixed to complete the job, as it may be difficult to get precisely the same shade from a second mixing.

ATTATURK'S BIRTHPLACE

President Ataturk is to be presented with the golden keys and the deeds written on precious parchment of the house in which he was born in Tessalonike (formerly known as Salonika) in 1881. The presentation (says a Reuter message) will be made by the mayor of the town, who is going to Ankara shortly on an official visit.

The house has been purchased

The Attatur[illegible]

by the municipality of Thessalonike, who have made it into a museum. They are now presenting it to Attaturk "as a token of admiration and respect for the glorious deeds of the man who honours their town by having been born in it."

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES "PERFECT" VACUUM'S PRESSURE

The most nearly complete vacuum ever achieved under laboratory conditions, states Prof. C. Ramsauer of Berlin, is represented by a pressure of one five-billionth of a millimeter of mercury. (Ordinary atmospheric pressure is about 300 millimeters.) Yet even this almost imperceptible trace of air still contains about 1,640,000,000 molecules of gas per cubic inch, as against an estimated 1 to 5 molecules per cubic inch in terstellar space.

Highest laboratory pressures have amounted to as much as 50,000 atmospheres, as against pressures in billions of atmospheres believed to exist at the centers of the more massive stars.

"Ive been thinking, my son, of retiring next year and leaving you to manage the business."

"There's no hurry, is there dad? You go ahead and work a few more years and we can retire together."

Colour Bar In England

MR. POLAK EXPOSES SPURIOUS "RACE-PURITY" ARGUMENT

The following letter by Mr. H. S. L. Polak appears in "Aeroplane":

I have read with astonishment, disgust and humiliation your reply to "Tail-Skid's" letter in your issue of April 13. It indicates, first, that you have no real knowledge of social conditions in India or of the changes that have been taking place in cultured Indian circles during the last couple of decades; and, secondly, that you have still less understanding of the vast political changes, involving national and racial self-respect, which all unprejudiced British visitors to India in recent years have strongly emphasised.

Even more than its substance, the spirit of your reply to your Indian correspondent makes one wonder whether you are capable of realising the immeasurable harm that you and those who think like you are doing to Indo-British relations. At a moment when the international situation is difficult and dangerous, it should be, even from your own point of view, of the utmost importance that tensions between the peoples owing allegiance to a common Sovereign should be relaxed and not intensified.

Just now, political opinion in India is divided on the question whether her goal should be Dominion status under the Statute of Westminster or complete separation from the British connection. Do you suppose that, if they read your reply to their countryman's complaint, "politically minded" Indians (and many others) would be less disposed than you allege they now are to "gladly throw us out of India"?

Your adoption of the spurious and discredited "race-purity" argument of the Nazi 'regime' is quite irrelevant to the case put forward by your correspondent, which was that, though he was made welcome and treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration in aero-clubs in Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, he was rebuked and rejected by a British aero-club when he sought information regarding the conditions of membership, on the ground that "Orientals were not allowed in the place."

What has you "kennell" illustration to do with membership of a British flying-club? Since when have such clubs become associated with the "breeding" of "pure-bred human animals"? If their function is not primarily to bring together those interested in flying and desirous of improving their skill and qualifications in the art, why call them aero-clubs at all?

It is not the "sentimental people" of this country who are likely to be affronted by your attitude towards the question of race-prejudice and the colour-bar. I am confident that there is no living Britisher who has, in recent years occupied the offices of Secretary or Under-Secretary of State for India, Viceroy, or Provincial Governor, who will not deeply resent your remarks.

I need hardly emphasise what the distinguished Indians, who have represented their country as High Commissioners or as members of the India Council or Advisors to the Secretary of State, and have both enjoyed and reciprocated British hospitality, must feel at this outrage against their race and people.

(Signed) HY. S. L. POLAK

AMAZING JUSTIFICATION.

(We have no wish to pursue this subject, on which we set forth the basic principles in the notes to which the writer of the letter above rejects. But as he alleges that his letter will be published by Indian newspapers we are more or less bound to answer him.

Just why Mr. Polak should be astonished or humiliated by the editorial note to which he refers is not self-evident. If he happens to be of Indian origin we can understand his feeling disgusted but not astonished. If he is of English origin we cannot understand why he should be astonished or humiliated or disgusted.

We see no reason why our footnote to the Indian aviator's letter should have any effect on tension between people in India and those in this country. Caste, prejudice and religions are much stronger in India than over here, and, though the colour line may not be so clear, at any rate prejudices of one breed against another go still deeper. Mr. Polak and those who think with him might ask somebody who knows India what chance a Madrasi bunya would have of marrying a Rajput woman, or whether a Brahmin would marry his daughter to a Mussalman.

Moreover, there are definitely clubs in India, not flying clubs, which have no white members, though whether white men would be refused membership if they wanted to join we do not pretend to say.

Mr. Polak's reference to race-purity as "spurious and discredited" almost puts him outside of argument. Anybody who knows so little of the World as to regard race purity as of no account must be singularly ignorant of the World and of history.

Also Mr. Polak does not seem to see that there is a vast difference between a coloured tourist being received with courtesy as a visitor in aero-clubs in Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, and being received as a member in one particular club in England.

Any educated Indian will agree that mixed marriages between coloured men and white women are invariably a mistake, and in certain Indian States of which we have knowledge there is a law that the product of such a marriage cannot succeed to the throne, or guddhi—if that is the right way to spell it.

Clubs of all sorts are associated with the breeding of human animals because people who have the same hobbies and the same pastimes are rather apt to get married.

Lastly there is a vast difference between reciprocating hospitality between individuals of different breeds who have come in contact with one another officially, or by adventure, and adopting a general principle that all breeds and all colours of humanity have a right to intermingle.

Mr. Polak might find a visit to the dock areas of Cardiff educative?, or even a trip down the Commercial Road to the London Docks might enlighten him on the subject of the association of coloured men with white women.

One can hardly believe that in a country where some millions of its population are regarded as untouchable by the rest, the bulk of the population regard colour lines and differences of breed and caste with the same indifference as that with which our correspondent professes to regard them.—Ed).

There was no doubt about it—the theatrical magnate was angry.

"Don't ever mention the name of that lowdown, double-crossing twister of a leading lady!" he said.

"I had no idea she was that sort," replied his friend.

"Why, that girl's so mean, she not only pulls the wool over your eyes, but it's 90 per cent. cotton!"

Cross-Country

AS the girls pounded past in the women's cross-country race, one of the spectators turned to his neighbor to ask how many runners there were.

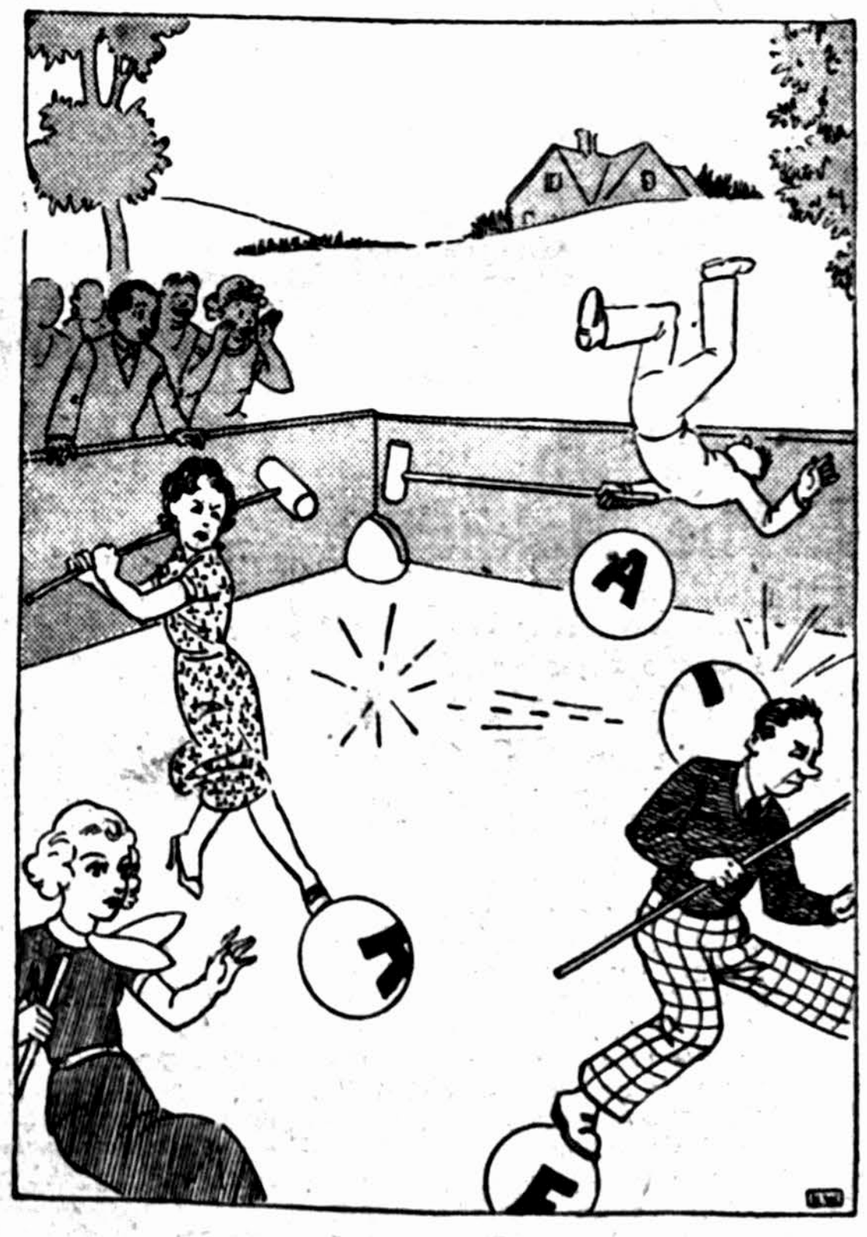
The gentleman addressed happened to be the census-taker. "The number of girls in this race is just one twenty-sixth of the male population of Rococo," he informed the curious one.

"If you're thinking in terms of the male population," interposed another bystander, "why not simply say that the number of runners is one-half the excess of males over females in the population of Rococo?"

"You are way off," commented still another man. "There are 2,000 more men in Rococo than twice the number of runners in this race."

"Oh, he has included the 392 soldiers of the garrison in the male population of Rococo," the census taker explained.

How many girls were there?



Broncho Billiards

INCREASINGLY popular with the younger set is the game of Broncho Billiards. This novel sport requires a special court surrounded by a low concrete wall open at the corners. Ten huge rubber balls are used by from two to six players. Each player balances himself atop one of the balls and smashes away at the balls within his reach with a long mallet, trying to drive one of them through one of the corner openings.

In some parts of the country, the balls used in this game have numbers on them. This is chiefly for a game similar to Anagrams.

At one of the games played at the Fair Lawn Country Club, the ten balls at the beginning of the game were lined up so as to form a word denoting, "A strap in a horse's harness." After the first clash, one of the balls was driven out an opening and the remainder formed a word meaning, "Having a margin distinct in appearance." After the next hot, surviving balls made "Removing from one country to another."

As each ball was driven out, remaining balls created, "An article of clothing," "Lodestones," "A skin disease affecting domestic animals," "Title by which a person or thing is known," "To supply with men," "Indefinite article," "Preposition denoting process of action." Find the words.

"SOME DAY MY PRINCE WILL COME"

Tatiana Conus, daughter of a White Russian princess, sold perfume behind a counter in a Fifth Avenue store, New York, singing bits of Snow White occasionally, even if she did not whistle as she worked.

A dark and handsome stranger saw her there and wooed her and he turns out to be Prince Guido Colunna, son of an ancient and noble family of Naples.

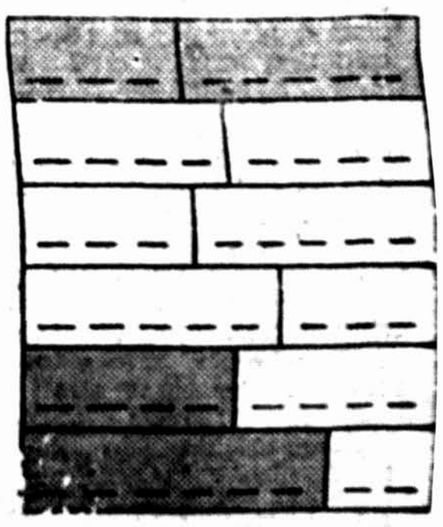
He was Italian vice-consul and when Tatiana promised to marry him he had to return to Italy to secure permission to marry from King Victor Emmanuel. He has now got it. They were to be married in New York last month.

PRUDENT LADIES

in England and France always keep handy a bottle of Dr. Patterson's Pills of British manufacture to END DELAY directly they get suspicious. These famous pills, in France known as REGELATEUR POUR LE DAMES, succeed where quinine and ergot fail. Sold in three strengths in originally sealed bottles at Rs. 2-4, Rs 3-12 and Rs 5 per bottle of 72. The last strength is for obstinate cases BRIJMOHAN & CO., Sir P. Mehta Rd., BOMBAY I. Phone: 30230. Literature Free.

FIND THE WHAT-IS-IT?

NO, you are not seeing things. This is an actual street scene in a foreign city. Three words found in the shaded panels of the appended diagram at the right supply a descriptive title to the picture. Each line of the diagram contains two words defined below. Change one of the letters in the first line, transpose the others and form the words in the second line. Again change one letter and rearrange the others to get the words of the third line. By a similar process the words in the remaining lines are produced.



Here are the definitions:

1. Vehicle. Abounding in snow.
2. Conceited. Anxiety.
3. Part of a fish. To desire strongly.
4. A mockery. A metal.
5. Fastidious. A float.
6. Country. *Preposition*

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Strength Of Our Muscles

Accustomed as we are to the forces which we can exert at the extremities of our limbs we fail to realize what relatively enormous forces we really have at our command. Thus if the flexors of the elbow can pull 50 pounds against a spring balance held in the hand, the muscles themselves are pulling some 500 pounds. In lifting the body, the Achilles tendon has a mechanical disadvantage of about 3. Thus if a 150-pound man can stand on one foot with another 150-pound man on his back and raise himself up on his toes, his Achilles tendon must be pulling 900 pounds.

The force which a muscle can exert depends in part upon the "quality" of the individual muscle fiber, the way in which it is stimulated (frequency of nerve impulses) and upon the arrangement of the fibers in the muscle. The long narrow muscle composed of many units in series provides a small force with large shortening while the broad short muscle, like the glutaeus (upon which we sit) composed of many units in parallel, gives a large force with a small shortening. The force of the glutaeus has been estimated at 1450 pounds. To obtain the convenient shape of the former, coupled with the mechanical characteristics of the latter, the many fibers are often arranged diagonally between a central tendon and an enveloping sheath.

That the arrangement of the fibers is not the only factor which determines the force is shown by the reported performance of a chimpanzee who grasped a rope attached to a spring balance which was passed into her cage and without apparent effort registered a pull of 1260 pounds, an amount 3 to 4 times as great as a human athlete of like body weight could produce, and even greater than the cross section area of the muscles would predict. Similarly, the force exerted by a single frog muscle fiber is far less than that exerted by a human muscle fiber of the same cross section. While the force in general is proportional to the cross section of the fibers, there is evidence that the quality of the fibers varies widely in different species.

PLUTO MAY BE LARGER THAN SUPPOSED

Pluto, the ninth planet of the sun's family, may be larger in size than now estimated. Sir James Jeans has suggested that this distant planet is so remote and cold that it is covered with a layer of liquid air.

Acting like a mirror, this super-cold liquid air would give a minute image of the sun. This is what astronomers would see when they observe the planet. The sunlight from the outer portions of the disk would not reach the earth. The apparent brightness of Pluto would give a too conservative idea of its size. A size for Pluto larger than that of the earth, which might be possible according to this theory, would support the idea that Pluto exercises a noticeable effect on both Neptune and Uranus. This was the basis of the late Prof. W. H. Pickering's prediction of a ninth planet made before Pluto was discovered

Women Surrendering Marriage Tokens By Thousands

Chinese Sacrifice To Strengthen Defence Against Japanese Aggression

HANKOW, (By Mail)

Wedding rings—among the most sacred possessions of a wedded couple in China, as it is in the Western World—are figuring largely in demonstrations of patriotic sacrifice in China to-day in furtherance of the country's defensive war against Japan.

To help swell their country's war-chest, the Chinese women have been surrendering these marriage tokens by the thousands. Originally sponsored by the more well-to-do women of Nanking and Hankow, the movement has now spread to all parts of China. One gold wedding ring, it is estimated, will go toward the manufacture of a hundred bullets.

On the average of five persons to each family, China's four hundred millions are embraced in eighty million married couples of all ages. Assuming that only one-fifth of these married couples were rich enough to possess a ring, there would be sixteen million rings available for contributions.

Even if half of these rings were actually surrendered to swell the Republic's war-chest, there would still be some eight million rings. Figuring on the average of only five dollars each, the amount of money thus obtained would be no less than 40,000,000 (Chinese)—quite a contribution to the nation's needs from the womenfolk of China.

But wedding-rings are not the only tokens of their patriotisms being contributed by the Nation's womanhood. Thousands of them are giving the Government gold and silver ornaments, precious jewels, old coins of silver, and gold, bracelets, family heirlooms, etc. In inner and outer Mongolia thousands of women have contributed their head-dresses, which are made up entirely of gold and silver coins precious stones, etc.

Another Red Trial In The Making

Prominent Russian Diplomats To Be Hauled Up On Treason Charge

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Another important trial involving several well-known Diplomats is about to be staged in Moscow according to "Aftenposten" of Oslo. The main charge is High Treason. The following are amongst the accused: M. Ignati Jukubovitch.

M. Jukubovitch returned with his wife to save the lives of their sons who had been arrested to bring pressure upon him by the Soviet Government.

Others are; M. Yurenieff former Ambassador in Berlin and Tokio, M. Antonoff Ovayenko, former Ambassador in Warsaw and Consul General in Barcelona, Col. Smirnoff, former Military Attache in Paris, Col. Vasilieff, former Russian Military Attache in London, Col. Jakovleff former Military Attache in Berlin, M. Stern, former Shief of the Press Bureau of the same Commissariat.—United Press.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club are arranging a permanent exhibition of the pests and insects that destroy fruit trees and growing plants. Alongside of each pest will be a pictorial demonstration of the most effective way in which to abolish it.

* * *

New Jersey's Department of Agriculture stated the other day that unfermented fruit juices are becoming popular in Mohammedan countries where intoxicating beverages are banned by the Koran.

* * * *

Iceland's famous hot springs, near Reykjavik, are being harnessed to provide natural central heating for at least half of the houses and business buildings in the city. Through borings the capacity of the springs has been increased so that they now yield forty gallons of boiling hot water per second.

* * *

The Armour Institute of Technology has just developed a new tool for scientific research which gives pressures up to 1,500,000 pounds per square inch. It makes available wide fields of investigation into pressure phenomena. It will be possible, using this device, to make studies of the earth 200 miles below the surface.

* * *

According to three Iowa State College scientists, fuel alcohol can readily be extracted from the Jerusalem artichoke. Artichokes of this type grown on a single acre of ground will produce, they say, more alcohol than two or more acres of corn.

* * * *

A new type of bombing 'plane made of wood except for engine mountings, landing gear fittings and minor equipment, has just been constructed in California. A number of successful test flights have been made. It has two motors and great speed.

* * *

Science has just been provided with another missing link in the story of man in North America in the finding of an infant's skeleton in a cave near Great Salt Lake. Dr. Julian H. Steward, who made the discovery, said that the cave was first occupied soon after it became habitable 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

* * *

Max E. Nohl who descended 420 feet in Lake Michigan recently, withstood a pressure on his body of 320 tons more at that depth than he did at the surface. He escaped the "bends," a serious illness common to divers who descend as deeply, by breathing a mixture of oxygen and helium.

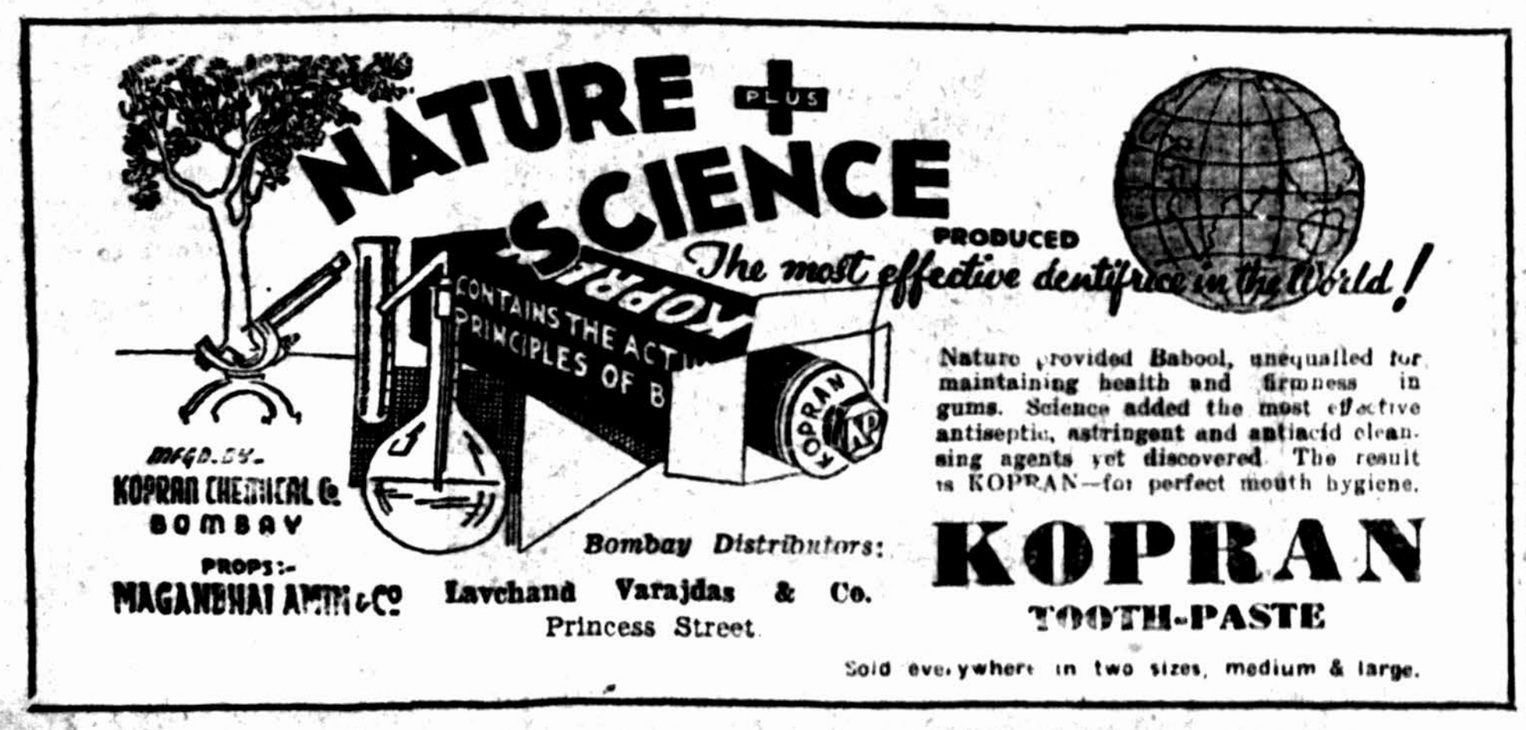
Bird With False Beak

Our oddest bird, the plump and solemn-looking puffin, deserves all the names bestowed upon it in honour of the false mask, of rainbow hues, which it wears over its beak proper in the courting days—Pope, bottlenose, seaparrot, and coulterneb—because the saddle-shaped mask riding astride the basal part of the beak is like the fore part of a plough.

The puffin ranks as the clown among sea-birds, and is all the more a comical object for its unfathomable solemnity as it sits on a cliff looking out to sea with what Mr. H. J. Massingham describes as Buddhistic abstraction from the world. Now and again it gives vent to a glutteral sort of growl. And then, with a sailor's roll, it lurches on its orange legs to the cliff's edge, and with knowing eye watches the rollers.

Many naturalists have tried to do justice to the crowning glory of its make-up—a Byzantine ornament worthy of a masquerader—a beak, grooved, embossed, striped in yellow, blue, vermillion and orange, as notorious as Cyrano's. As striking as the mask are the eyes, which have been described as Mongolian, solemn, pondering eyes, circled with crimson, and having bluish appendages above and below. Cocks and hens alike wear this carnival make-up, the problem of its purpose remains unsolved, whether it plays any part in courtship or in fishing. The garish mask might well fascinate the fish, and serve as a snare, just as a bit of red rubber will lure a pollack to the hook. But it is shed in the winter, as are the blue ornaments about the eyes.

Possibly connected with the mask is another unsolved riddle presented by the puffin, the way the claws of the inner toes of each foot are placed horizontally, and stronger and more hooked than the others. The puffin has a way of arranging small fishes in a row in its beak before carrying them to its young, and the curious flat-lying claws may assist in marshalling the fish. Or they may be a tool, and a better one could not be devised, for removing the mask at moulting-time, which would be a difficult operation without assistance.—"Marcus Woodward".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Sold everywhere in two sizes, medium & large.

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CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

A girl I had never seen before gave me a lesson the other day. Ah, I thought that would make you look surprised; it surprised me, too, when I realised it.

She sat there, busily knitting, playing her needles with deft ease, while her nimble fingers did weird and wonderful things with the wool. I cannot pretend to tell you what she did. All I know is that I sat and watched her, fascinated by the garment which I could see actually growing before my eyes.

Finally, unable to resist the temptation, I leaned across and said:

"Don't you ever drop a stitch?"

She looked up and smiled.

"Oh, yes, sometimes!"

"And what happens if you do?"

"It causes a 'run' in the pattern. Sometimes you can manage to pick it up, but it is very difficult, I'm afraid."

* * * *

And where is the lesson? You may ask. Am I going to take up knitting?

No—at least, not the kind of knitting you mean. But I realised that I—and you, too—have been knitting a pattern of our lives for years. And the thought did occur to me that perhaps we should not all be so keen to display our handi-work as this girl, who knitted so industriously during odd moments in train, bus, or tram.

If we did, may be we should begin to think more seriously about the pattern—if, indeed, there was any pattern—and I could imagine frantic efforts to pick up the dropped stitches.

* * * *

If you want a pattern, read the lives of great men and women. Adapt them to your own. Believe me, these people were not called "great" for nothing. They gained their fame because of their qualities, in spite of humble birth and an apparent lack of opportunity.

The fine qualities born in every one of us are the wools in which we work. Our hands, our brains, and our hearts are the needles which do our bidding. What are we going to make—and will there be any runs in the wool?

For the dropped stitches of life are the kindly actions which we might have done, but did not; the thoughts we might have thought but thrust aside; the opportunities we had and missed. "Some times you can manage to pick them up, but it is very difficult, I am afraid."

* * * *

BOY WITH AIR-GUN.

(By Kathleen Worrell).

I heard a twitter in the trees,
Then came a burst of song.
A thrilling gladness filled the air;
Just then he came along.
"Watch this shot," his young voice cried:
A hissing through the air.....
How strangely still the world grew then!
The lad was standing there—
Triumphant with his murder toy!
While I the whole day long
Am poorer for that ended life—
That sweet-unfinished song.

* * * *

BIRTH-DAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greeting to the following sisters and brothers, whose birth-days come during this week on 3rd to 9th July 1938:—

1. Sis. Kusum Desai.
2. Bro. P. S. Garda.
3. Bro. Piyush Amin.
4. Sis. Dhun Pardiwalla.
5. Bro. Ahmad Shaikh.
6. Bro. Gridhar Pandharkar.
7. Bro. Ganpat Pandya.
8. Sis. Hansa Korda.
9. Bro Sharad Mehta.
10. Sis. Pushpa Sanghavi.
11. Bro. Eric Rayanlon.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

"Dreamer"

(Photo by S. B. Nayampally.)

"Whose Little Baby is that?"

(Photo by B. T. Munsiff.)

"The Potter at his Work."

(Photo by B. T. Munsiff.)

WHERE IS GOD?

(By K. M.)

I had just come out of a cinema show. It was an English picture, full of bustle and humdrum of the Western life—materialistic in aim and mechanic in character, showing as if the word 'humanity' had been wiped off from the creation.

I was absorbed in these thoughts.....my mind was full of these bustles—while the outside world marched forward, advancing onward and onward—without any aim—caring for nobody.

The road was packed with thundering traffic—private cars, motor buses, gharries, cycles, lorries, and what not! To cross the roads, except at certain fixed places with the help of the police-man, was a difficult task.

I heard a painful, low voice coming from the foot-path side, a few steps ahead of me: "Help me, Baboo!....Help me across the road....Baboo....Help a blind man, Baboo."

An old blind man, with a long staff in his hand was entreating the passers-by to help him; but who cared to hear him! Or if at all some one heard him, who cared to help him!

Nobody seemed to be caring for anyone but himself! I stopped for a minute, thought of helping him....but the idea that people might laugh at me, came up, and my steps advanced onward, too.

Again I heard the same entreating voice, more piteous than before. I remembered something....I returned....and unhesitatingly, I helped the blind old man to cross the road.

We were safe on the other side of the road soon after. A smile flashed on the winkled face of the blind man. He smiled ... I smiled....We parted. And I heard a murmur behind me: "Baboo, God bless you!"

Do you know what made me return to help the blind old man? I was reminded of an old story.

(Continued On Page 52)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

CARRYING LIGHT OF KNOWLEDGE TO THE PEASANTS' DOOR

Literacy Campaign At Chaphal

(By D. M. CHITRE)

It was Friday. I should like to call it Good Friday, not because it was Easter Friday, the day on which Christianity emerged as a world religion, but because it was the day on which we entered one of the seven lakhs of Indian villages to study local conditions at close quarters. Three of us, my two friends and myself, were deputed by Tilak Maha Vidyalaya of Poona to open a literacy centre at Chaphal, a village in Satara District. We rested on the night of Friday and in the early hours of Saturday, the 29th April 1938, by taking out a Prabhat Feri, we declared the centre open

Resort Of Ramdas

Chaphal is a charming village. Hills to the south, hills to the west and the north, with river Mandavi flowing through it, Chaphal is a village hidden in the foliage of trees. One finds no trace of the village unless one is in the very village itself. In the glorious days gone by, when history was being made in Maharashtra, it was a nice spot to be in communion with God. And hence the great saint selected it and had his place of meditation here. For years and years Samarth Ramdas meditated in a secluded place on a high mountain, miles and miles away from the maddening crowd and at last found salvation not by isolating himself, but by teaching the masses the gospel of freedom. And even to-day that message reverberates in the hill-tops of Chaphal.

Peasants Demand Bread

The village with such historical setting should have been in the vanguard of India's freedom. But the pity is it is unprogressive and reactionary. When I use these epithets I have before me that strata of the society which has assumed leadership of the toiling peasantry. Old and orthodox, the leadership refuses to adapt itself to changing conditions and consequently the village has remained backward and stagnant. With his old notions and age-long implements, the tiller of the soil is eking out an existence for himself and his family. This year especially his lot is deplorable. My information is that even in the days of rich harvest the peasant has to starve himself for three months in a year, the grain yielded by soil being sufficient to maintain him for only nine months. This year there was a shortage of rain. With half-empty belly the peasant is anxiously awaiting the rains. The cartman, who took us from Umbraj to Chaphal, knowing our errand said, "Yes, we have heard the Congress Ministry is in power. We implore it to give us bread". Yes, Bread!

Typical Rural Home

Look at this picture! Jalgewadi is a hamlet of less than seventy-five huts, situated at the foot of a hill. Two years ago the village caught fire all of a sudden, taking half a dozen human lives and several cattle as its toll. Corn and fodder were burnt to cinders. We were now six, three Maratha lads from Chaphal having joined us. It was evening when we reached the village. We had to stay over-night, as we wanted to have a talk with the villagers. For our meals we were taken to six different houses, one boarder at one place. My host was a man who had to support a family of four persons. I had to bend a little to enter his dark hut. I sat down on a worn out rug to take my meal. In front of me, an old type of lamp, hung from a nail, was burning dimly. In the dimlight I could see a few earthen pots in a corner. Brass pots there were. I could have easily counted them had I wished. Behind me there were five or six baskets, which were to contain the family's yearly corn supply. And still behind the baskets were the cow and the bull, the dear inmates of the house. A lady, the sister of my host, served me rice and curry. To her I say, "Well, sister, say plainly! Do you eat rice daily?" "No", she answered. "We cannot afford to have it every day. We have prepared it for you". "And now", I again said, "Do you have a hearty meal every day?" The lady hesitated for a moment and said, "What should I say? But we expect to see better days in future"!

Another Picture

Look at another picture. Seven or eight miles from Chaphal, on the top of a mountain, stands a village Virwadi by name. To reach it you have to climb a steep foot-way. If Bombay is one end of India, surely Virwadi is another. Bombay is at the zenith of civilisation; Virwadi is a typical Indian village, backward and illiterate. We told the villagers we wanted to hold a meeting at the village. "Meeting!" "said a bold peasant, "Pray. What is a meeting?" We have not seen before. Do let us see what it is". But, then the dwellers of this remotest village had heard of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

About a decade ago I had the honour of being invited to a "Vastushanti" ceremony at a suburb of Bombay. The owner of the house was a rich man who gave us a sumptuous feast. Now, just see a village ceremony. We reach Dadholi at sunset. No sooner was our arrival announced than we were called to dinner given in connection with a "Vastushanti" ceremony. We squatted on a carpet and what was our menu? Rice and Dal and sweet cakes with very little gur in them. Compare the two pictures. Comment is needless.

Harijan Quarters

Another slide depicting village life. Dervan is a village with a population of five hundred souls, young and old, men and women. Water supply for these human beings comes from a sole well which is, in a dry season, hardly a foot deep. The village cattle also get their share of water from this well. And what is the condition of this well? Crudely dug, clods falling in from all sides. Is it to be wondered if the people are unclean in person and their clothes dirty? The disease of thread worm, common in such villages, is rampant here. "Water, water, give us pure water", cry the parched throats of Dervan.

And now our Harijan brethren. Though Harijan boys are admitted to schools as equals, outside the precincts of the school building they and their fathers and guardians are untouchables. During my stay in Chaphal for a month, I had not seen one Harijan entering a shop, much less a house of a high caste Hindu, on a footing of equality. The Mangs, who live at a distance of five furlongs from Chaphal have to travel twice that distance to fetch daily water. And what a hardship the Mang students have to undergo in the wet season. With a stream joining the River Mandavi on one side and a thorn fence on the other, leaving a space hardly nine inches in width, the Mang students have to play an acrobatic feat twice a day, lest they miss their balance down the slippery way.

We once went to the Mahar locality. To one Mahar I said, "We have been cleaning the streets of Chaphal every day and now we have to come to sweep your locality". And with the broom that I had in my hand I began to sweep a dirty place. The Mahar immediately rushed forward, took the broom from my hand and then ensued a discussion which presented me a moving spectacle of abject poverty. "Clean", he said, "We must be. But look at this gentleman". He pointed to a man standing beside him. "He is our guest. He has come a long way to see us". Turning his pathetic eyes towards me, he further said, "But, sir, we have no food to offer him. He will go the way he has come without sharing food with us".

Main Demands

To sum up, this is Chaphal and the country round about it. While the peasant sweats, the rich harvest will be gathered by lazy hands. A small and dingy hut to live in, his children going about the lanes of the village half-naked and un-lettered, no provision being made for nature's calamities, an easy prey to deceit, with supreme faith in his fate, the ignorant ploughman is drudging along the monotonous path of life. Pessimism is writ large in his face. He feels not only that he has no hope in life, but that his children and grand-children also will share the same fate, perhaps even worse. He finds absolute darkness enveloping his entire environment. To one of them I said, "Well, Patil, we have come to teach you to read and write". "Yes", he replied, "I wish I could read and write. But then I am now past forty. Take my boy and teach him". Patil is right. I saw scores of boys of school-going age, wandering in the lanes aimlessly. They need our attention first. Compulsory primary education throughout the presidency is an immediate necessity. Government alone can wipe out mass illiteracy. I am certain if we had the official sanction behind us we could have shown better results. I want the District Congress Committees officially to instruct the village Congress Committees to aid the workers. Private efforts such as we had, are also necessary. But then these agencies must co-ordinate to blot out the stigma of illiteracy.

I have not yet touched two major demands of the peasants, remission in land revenue and reasonable rate of interest. As we moved from place to place we collected data regarding debts. We found not a single villager who has not to pay a debt. And what is this debt incurred for? The major portion of it is hereditary and was mainly incurred for paying the revenue dues and for meeting every-day house-hold wants. Exorbitant rate of interest, even to the extent of twenty-five per cent, together with the famine, accumulate these debts, and at last the lands mortgaged thereon become the proprety of the Savkars. I was given to understand that the Savkars insist on getting a document signed for twice the amount actually paid. Here the Government must come to the peasants' rescue. The Tenancy Bill and the Usurers' Bill are welcome attempts in that direction. India's destiny is indissolubly linked up with the peasants' well-being. And it cannot be achieved unless the peasant is made the pivot of the new economic order.

BEE-KEEPING:

(Continued From Page 5)

is closed with wire gauze after might-fall and the hive taken to the desired place and the entrance opened. Frequent shifting of bee colonies should be avoided, since it always entails the loss of a number of bees.

Honey And Its Extraction

Bees generally collect nectar from flowers, convert it into honey and store it in their cells. After the cells are filled with the requisite quantity of ripe honey, they are sealed with wax. Honey should be extracted only after 75 per cent of the cells are sealed. Prior to the extraction the bees that are found adhering on the honey combs may be driven away by the following way. Take out a frame from the hive and holding one end with the thumb and forefinger give a strong straight jerk from upwards down. The pressure of the movement drives the bees down; and they all get back to the hive afterwards.

The next thing to be done is to uncap the combs with a sharp knife and extract the honey in the honey extracter. The latter consists of a cylindrical drum and a box to hold the honey combs. The box is fixed to a rotating rod at the centre and a revolution is effected by the action of a set of two gear wheals at the centre. The principle involved in the honey extracter is the centrifugal force. The frames containing the honey are kept in the slot provided in the comb-box and the latter is rotated. Once the honey on the outer side of the comb is extracted the frames should be reversed and the honey on the other side taken in a similar way. At the beginning the box should be rotated gently and the speed increased after the weight of combs is reduced. Heavy combs will break if the rotation is too fast at the beginning itself.

Ordinarily bees seal the cells with wax as soon as they are filled with 'ripe honey,' but occasionally they take a long time to close the cells. In such cases the honey can be extracted before the sealing. In either case the honey has to be ripened artificially or cured prior to storing.

Curing The Honey!

Pour the honey preferably in an enamel or earthen vessel and keep the latter in a water bath. The water should be heated up to 150 degrees Fahrenheit and maintained at that temperature for about half an hour. The water should not be allowed to boil nor can honey be heated directly over fire. The curing can also be done by exposing the honey in a wide mouthed vessel to the hot sun for about a week. To keep off dirt, the mouth of the vessel may be covered with a piece of thin cloth. The ripened honey is best stored in glass or enamel or earthen vessels. The receptacles should be closed tightly preferably by cork and kept in a cool and dark chamber.

The young reporter in search of copy thought the old man in the potato-field looked the last word in rusticity.

"Good morning," he said. "Lovely day."

"Ay," answered the oldest inhabitant, leaning on his hoe. "But there's rain coming."

The journalist drew out his notebook.

"How do you know that?" he asked. "Red sky at morning—shepherd's warning, eh? Or perhaps you've means of your own?"

"Dunno nothing 'bout that," was the reply. "But it was on the wireless last night, and in all the papers this morning."

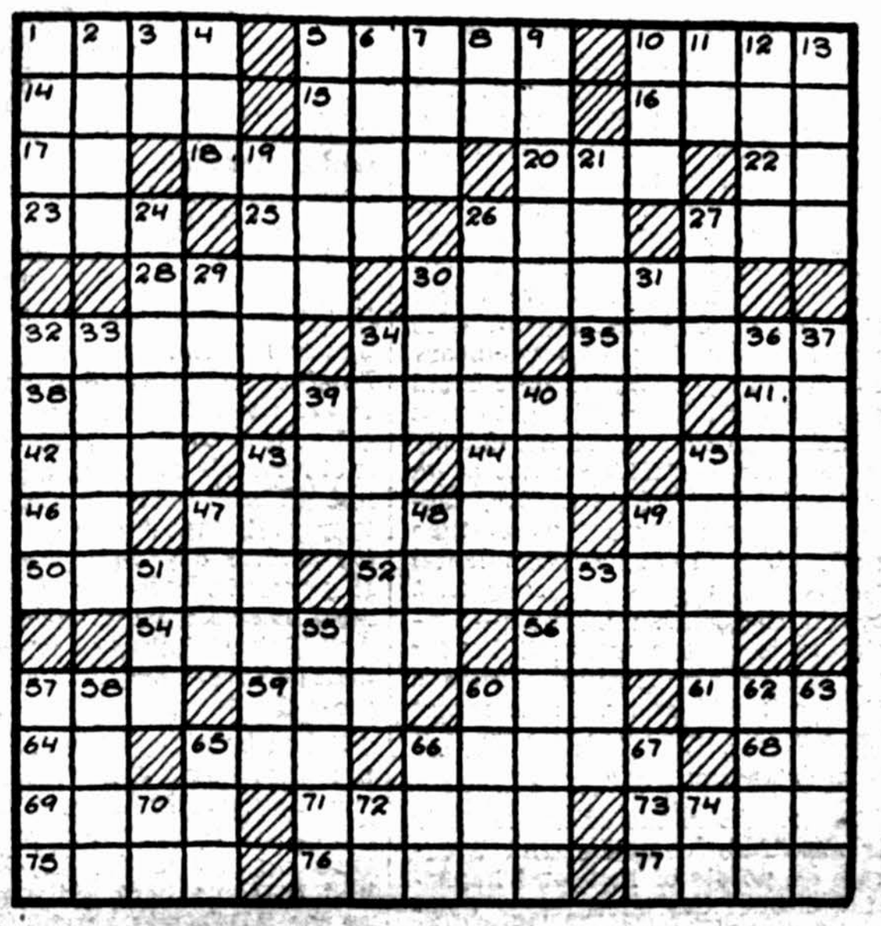
An announcer was trying to keep the conversation flowing with a young woman fresh to the mike. He touched on the subject of books.

"Tell me," he said, "have you read 'Freckles'?"

"No," she giggled, blushingly, "mine are just ordinary brown ones."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—What great Roman poet wrote "Metamorphoses"?
5—Who is the warden of Sing Sing?
10—What Roman patriot killed himself rather than live under Caesar's rule?
14—Bear on the person.
15—Winged.
16—Line about which a body revolves.
17—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
18—Who commanded the British army on the Western front during 1914 and 1915: Viscount ——?
20—Moisture on plants.
22—Hebrew name for God.
24—Who was the Greek goddess of night
25—Grow old.
26—Bottle top.
27—Away.
28—What university is at New Haven
30—What American poet wrote "The Marshes of Glynn"
32—Netlike fabric.
34—Split pulse.
35—Embrace.
38—Plane surface.
39—Performance by one person.
41—Symbol for tellurium.
42—Game like Napoleon.
43—Head covering.
44—Companion.
45—Beetle.
46—Pronoun.
47—Who was the Greek goddess of fruitful soil?
49—Match.
50—Royal.
52—Fish eggs.
53—Who played opposite Janet Gaynor in "A Star Is Born"?
54—Come out.
56—Finished.
57—Son of Noah.
59—Born.
60—Combining form: life.
61—Subject to friction.
64—Supposed hypnotic force.
65—Cereal grass.
66—Flame.
68—Italian river.
69—Latin-American laborer.
71—Protuberance of the skull.
73—Actual.
75—Grafted (heraldry).
76—Great artery.
77—Orient.

VERTICAL

1—Who is considered the father of English Socialism?
2—In a high degree.
3—Noun suffix.
4—Free from moisture.
5—Huge.
6—On the sheltered side.
7—Existed.
8—Latin conjunction.
9—What battle resulted in the surrender of Napoleon III in September, 1870?
10—Call of the crow.
11—Chopping tool.
12—Row of seats.
13—What capital city was formerly called Christiania?
19—Having little color.
21—Proper to narrative poetry.
24—Complex tissue.
26—Fatty part of a turtle.
27—Monk's title.
29—Winged part.
30—100,000 rupees.
31—Cloth measure.
32—Nocturnal animal.
33—Salt of uric acid.
34—Cleanse.
36—Indifferent to pleasure and pain.
37—What is the capital of Western Australia?
39—Engine of war.
40—Sailor.
43—What is the capital of Montana?
45—What German printer was noted for his woodcuts: Albrecht ——?
47—Barrier preventing floods.
48—Digit.
49—Bushmen.
51—Precious stone.
53—Secure a vessel in place.
55—Networks.
56—Who was the Italian goddess of the wood?
57—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
58—Seaport of Arabia.
60—Blemish.
62—Javanese tree.
63—Dart.
65—Unit.
66—Evergreen tree.
67—Sooner than.
70—Old Testament (abbr.)
72—Negative.
74—Babylonian deity.

(For Solution See Page 55).

"Lady Godiva" Of 13

Girl Obliged To Leave Convent School For Posing

Thirteen-year-old Mirabelle Muller has had to leave a convent school at Weybridge, Surrey, because she was photographed as Lady Godiva.

The picture was taken in the back garden of her home, Spencer Road, East Molesey, with Mirabelle wearing a white bathing costume as she sat astride a white horse. This photograph was to be sent to the organisers of a hospital carnival procession at Teddington, who are to choose a Lady Godiva.

Captain I. P. Muller, her father, told a News Chronicle reporter: "The reverend mother of the convent telephoned me immediately she heard of it. She said. "It isn't quite the thing to do, you know,' and said I must take the girl away.

"I was so indignant, I went and took her away immediately."

He explained that it was at his suggestion that Mirabelle had her photograph taken to enter for the competition.

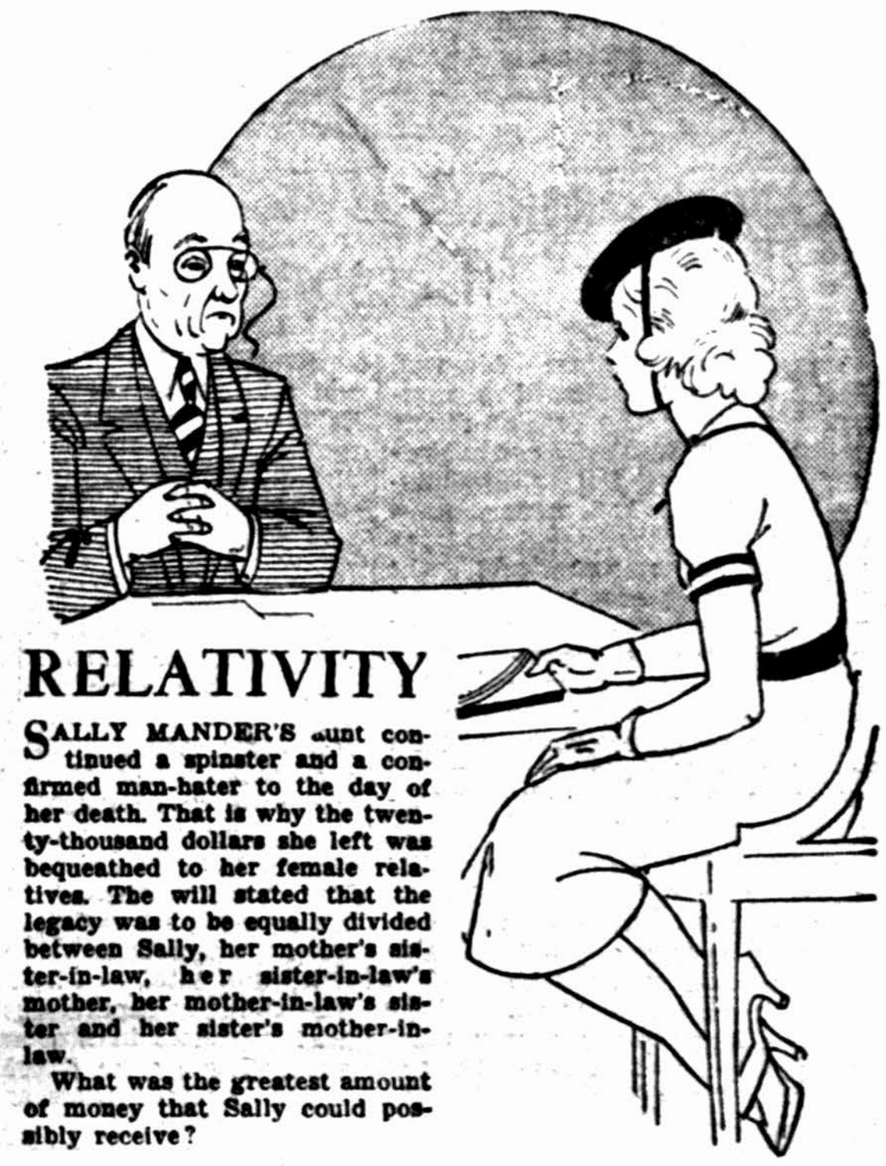
"There is no suggestion of professionalism, and as the fete is for charity with only one appearance, I do not see any harm in it.

"As for the bathing suit, you can see them by the hundreds just like hers on the beach any day."

Mirabelle is well developed for her age, and would make a fine Lady Godiva with her fair hair and fresh complexion.

Himself a physical training and nature culture expert, Capt. Muller described his daughter as "a credit to me," and said she had been approached by film companies.

Mirabelle appeared later at a local theatre in an amateur beauty contest.



RELATIVITY

SALLY MANDER'S aunt continued a spinster and a confirmed man-hater to the day of her death. That is why the twenty-thousand dollars she left was bequeathed to her female relatives. The will stated that the legacy was to be equally divided between Sally, her mother's sister-in-law, her sister-in-law's mother, her mother-in-law's sister and her sister's mother-in-law.

What was the greatest amount of money that Sally could possibly receive?

How Far to the Tree?

"SHUCKS!" said Rodney to Emeline, "Pappie does not have to plough in this field today. He just came down here to spy on us. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll pretend we're going home. You go down the road to Pinetree Corners and then turn into the back road, walking toward my house. I'll cut across the field to the house and then head down the back road to meet you. We ought to meet at the trysting tree. That's an equal distance from here going by way of the corners or by way of the farmhouse."

The distance each of the youngsters had to travel was over a mile, 7,371 feet, to be exact. In fact, Emeline had to walk a full 6,804 feet before she came to the corners. When she finally reached the trysting tree, Rodney was not there, for he had been detained at the house. That was just as well, for Emeline continued along the back road till she came to the house and Rodney's mother, who did not object to Emeline, had a blueberry pie waiting for the two sweethearts.

How much further did Emeline have to walk to go to the farm house from the trysting tree?

Cannonball

IF we can imagine the earth at a standstill, for the purposes of our experiment, and if a perfectly straight tunnel could be bored through its center from side to side, what would be the course of a cannonball dropped into the tunnel from one end, under the action of gravity?

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Berlin Olympic Games

Some Useful But Terrifying Lessons

The firm of William Limpert, Berlin, has just published an English version of the official report of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, issued by the German organising committee. It is a portentous document of more than 1,200 large pages in two volumes, and the first 500 pages are devoted to a minutely detailed account of the organisation of the games. That account contains some useful but terrifying lessons for any country which mediates acting as host for any future Olympic Games, writes Mr. E. A. Montague in the "Manchester Guardian".

The organisation was gigantic; probably no other country could have carried it through as successfully as Germany did—certainly no country which was not under totalitarian government. Even when allowance has been made for political tact in the writing of the report it is easy to see that the driving force behind the whole effort was Hitler himself. Within two months of taking office in 1933 he undertook to do everything possible to ensure that Germany should stage the games adequately—though in 1932 the Nazi party paper had inveighed against German Olympic athletes for competing against Negroes. Six months later he inspected the site of the future Olympic stadium and ordered that the plans already made should be scrapped and replaced by others on a far bigger scale. It was he who ordered the construction of an Olympic village and an Olympic open-air theatre. He made it clear that all the resources of the Reich were at the disposal of the Olympic organising committee.

Mobilization Of Official Machinery

The result was that the Army, the police, the transport authorities, and the various Nazi party organisations, to mention only a few contributors, combined in a remarkable feat of organisation. The work and thought involved were immense. A few figures are enough to suggest the size of it all. The Army transport division which undertook all motor transport work connected with the games covered a total of 351,470 miles. The publicity department sent out 243,000 posters in nineteen languages. There were 68,000 reserved tickets for journalists and broadcasters. Some 1,700 extra police had to be drafted into Berlin for the period of the games, and police interpreters were specially trained for three years beforehand. Eighteen special post offices were set up. The first-aid depots at the stadium treated 3,521 cases. There were 542 ticket inspectors at the stadium, and they had to inspect 53 different patterns of badge and 33 different types of pass. On big days spectators were taken to the stadium by 70 trams an hour, by trains running at the rate of one every two minutes into a specially built eight-platform station, and by buses so numerous that 150 of them used to be waiting outside the station at the end of the day.

All the details of this immense organisation are described in the report. One is told everything, from the formula for making the track to the menus of the various national teams, or the number of pickpockets arrested at the stadium—64, of whom 39 were foreigners. And the cumulative effect of it all on one Englishman is to convince him that no voluntary body or group of bodies here could possibly organise anything so vast as an Olympic festival necessarily is nowadays. Nothing short of a national effort would suffice, carried out by a large whole-time staff, backed by Governmental authority. It is to be hoped that before the British Olympic Association takes the responsibility for staging some future Olympic Games it will study this report most carefully and realise what it is undertaking.

The report of the actual contests is absolutely complete and accurate on points of fact, and impartial, not to say meagre, in comment, which is as it should be. In each event every competitor's performance is recorded, together with temperature, state of the sky and ground, and the velocity and direction of the wind. In the high jump the number of times that each competitor failed at each height is reported. As a result one finds—it has not been noticed before—that Miss Odam, the British competitor who was placed second in the women's high jump after a tie, would have won if the new international rule passed a week later had been in force.

STARVING PEASANTS

March To Zamindar's House For Food

Rajbari.

News has reached here from Karakdi that about 40 to 50 peasants, belonging to the village Paschimpara marched to the house of Karakdi Sanyal Zamindars on the 18th June and waited upon them piteously asking for food.

It is reported that the Sanyal Zamindars instructed the peasants to see the S.D.O. and report their grievances to him. The peasants said that all of them were starving. There were some families, they said, that had been starving for several days together. About 15 peasants, after retiring from the Zamindars' house went to Babu Anil Behari Lahiri, Acting President of the Karakdi Union Congress Committee.

It has been reported from Sonapur that about 400 peasants from the Rajbari Union marched to Rajbari to report the conditions of their distress to the S.D.O. They had to come back disappointed, as the S.D.O. was absent from the town.—"Hindustan Standard."

IN MUSSOLINI'S ROME

(Continued From Page 9)

in which he stands in a soldier's dress square and upright against the outer wall of the Colosseum. In the fitness of things Mussolini, the son of a mason, has started extending the Triumphal Way by erecting a magnificent Abyssinian obelisk on the Triumphal Way, by clearing the Forum of the rubbish of Ages, by demolishing modern buildings near the Forum and last but not least, by erecting the Foro Mussolini in Rome. We have all heard of Mussolini the Fascist, the Imperialist, the pugilist of European politics, but forget the numerous and wonderful public buildings that he has set up all over Italy. For he does not only love Italy. He worships the Roman spirit of which Rome is the symbol and the centre. To understand Mussolini, visit Rome—I don't say to love Mussolini, for he prefers to be feared than loved. The stones of Rome speak to all, but inspire him.

Once it was said that "All roads lead to Rome" and that Rome meant Eternity. It was truer of Rome than of any other city in the past or in the present. For when Rome ceased to be Imperial, it continued to be Papal. The Forum was replaced by the Vatican and the rule of the spirit followed the rule of the world. The Papacy was the one thing enduring in an insecure and dangerous world. Nothing seemed to stem the tide of barbarism except the Papacy and only the Pope had the courage to restrain the rage of Attila and later the incursion of Islam. When it grew, the Pope continued the tradition of Rome with all its grandeur and majesty. Some of the Popes were great benefactors of humanity, but more of them lived less for the glory of God than the glory of Art and Culture. They built Christian churches in the Roman way. The four great Cathedrals of Rome, of which the Vatican is the biggest, represent the history of the Papacy in stone.

ST. PETER'S

St. Peter's is the largest and grandest church of the world. It is 613 'X 447' and the huge dome with the lantern is 403' high with a diameter of 138'. It has a fine approach through a piaza (square) of 284 Roman columns, with Nero's obelisk in the Centre and Bernihis fountains on the sides. The huge proportions grow on you as you enter the church after covering a vast range of steps. These grow on you slowly by seeing living objects moving. The angels in the Baptistry are really enormous giants; the little doves on the panels of Columns are colossal birds of prey; And as you come out of the crypt of tombs below the floor you feel dazed and giddy as you look up to the soaring dome. It is far beyond me to attempt the description of the gems of sculpture within the church, though the church has quite a forest of statues, inside and outside, to choose from. The high altar of 95 golden lamps may impress both the greedy and the pious. But, what struck me most was the huge Baldachino of bronze in which the pale yellow dome of glass is set to represent Christ. So much bronze was taken from the roof of the Pantheon the noblest existing church of the pagans in the world—and put in St .Peter's.

A wit has said that what the barbarians did not do, that Barberini the sculptor did. He robbed the one to dedicate it to the other, but it is a noble dedication. The bronze canopy over the altar, the bronze Baldachino in the apse and the marble dome over the Transept are the rich pride of St. Peter's. And then there is the Vatican for centuries the palace and prison of the Popes—now the magnificent treasure house of the fine arts of Italy through the ages. The British Museum is the creation of merchants that were explorers; the Louvre is the collection of fine arts by French kings who loved plunder and loved the arts. The Vatican was the shelter of pagan art and the inspiration of Renaissance art. What the Vatican could not save or keep found its way to Paris or London or New York. The glory of God and the goodness of man cannot well be achieved by force of arms and though the Papacy did not entirely forego the use of arms it preferred the aid of the arts in capturing the hearts and imagination of men. As a museum of books and ethnography and plants and animals you are welcome to the British Museum, to the Kew Gardens to the Zoo of London. But for fine arts, please go to Italy and for its most wonderful collection call upon the Vatican.

DOVE OF CHRIST BECOMES EAGLE OF CAESAR.

And so on one can talk and write about Rome an inexhaustible tale. But I am leaving St. Peter's and the Vatican with a feeling of sadness. Here you find power and piety, sometimes together, but more often the latter being overpowered by the former. The final impression after seeing the Cathedrals is one of pomp, not of piety. In India kings become Rajarshis and renounced worldly possessions; here Popes became princes and the Vicar of God ruled the world. The Church and the creed gave power for amassing the possessions of the world. The Popes, perhaps, saved Christian or European civilization from barbarism, Islam and Feudalism; they even became the visible emblems of the Renaissance period; but they killed or petrified religion by making it formal and dogmatic, so as to serve the needs of secular power. And even fine arts were made to observe the glory of the Church (not religion) and the glorification of Popes (not Saints). The Popes are all sitting on thrones, wearing crowns and holding emblems of power in heaven as on earth.

Nor did they hesitate to employ the appeal of blood and sword. Here saints and angels carry swords and daggers; the history of the church is a tale of persecution and proselytization; the life of christ represented as one of miracles. All these subserved as objects of Art. Eastern symbolism is the most profound expression of inner feeling; western symbolism the best expression of earthly power and physical beauty. Where angels carry a book in one hand and a sword (may be St. Paul's) in the other, it is not difficult to imagine Mussolini's Balilas (little children) carrying a book and gun as emblems. By and by the Dove of Christ is transformed into the Eagle of Caesar.

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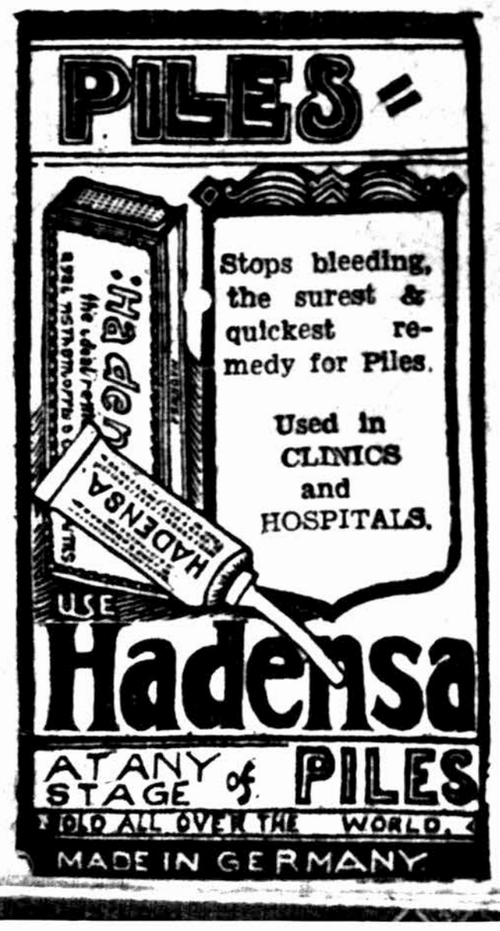

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Don't Miss Your Copy

MOVING PANORAMA OF UNMALCHED HUMAN MISERY

(Continued From Page 2)

and medical units which give the injured prompt treatment.

BRISK WORK.

The efficiency and resourcefulness displayed by railroad engineers and mechanics is worthy of special note. They repair without delay every part of the railroad bridges, tracks or station platforms destroyed during the air raids. up to May 1, according to official statistics, a total of 348 railway structures, 69 bridges, 450 lengths of rails were demolished by the enemy. Damage to freight cars, passenger coaches and locomotives reached huge proportions.

In a recent telegram to the Ministry of railways generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, Chairman of the National Military Council, highly lauded the spirit of loyalty of the railroad employees. He also distributed to these faithful-workers several cash awards, the lates. one amounting to dol. 100,000 (Chinese). Many others have been commended personally for individual heroism.

Auntie: "When I was a child, I was told that if I made ugly faces, I would stay like it."

"Little Pamela: "Well, you can't say you weren't warned, Auntie."

EXERCISES FOR WOMAN AND CHILDREN

(Continued From Page 15)

in the middle past, the spine bends either backwards too far in its upper parts or to the one side or the other. Correct posture helps to prevent this defect, and it can be cured in its early stages by suitable but simple exercises.

CORRECT POSTURE is best taught by making the child draw himself up to his full height, balancing a sand-bag or heavy book on his head. After a moments relaxation repeat ten times.

BREATHING EXERCISES are very valuable in rounding out the flattened chest and strengthening the upper muscles of the spine. Incidentally they are of the greatest help in preventing the development of enlarged tonsils and adenoids in children. These will be described below in detail, but an additional one may be practised:—

Stand with the hands across the abdomen. Breathe in strongly, using the chest only and without moving the abdominal wall. Repeat five times slowly, then rest As soon as the child has learnt to control the abdominal wall, the exercis. should be done with the hands behind the back.

FAR ROUND SHOULDERS: The following exercise is particularly valuable, for it throws the chest forward and draws in the abdomen, so that the bad position is corrected:—

Stand erect with the hands behind the back fingers interlocked and palms outwards. Extend the neck, then roll the shoulders backwards stretching the arms fully backwards, so that the palms are first inwards (facing each other) then downwards and finally outwards (backs of the hands facing each other). Bring them back slowly to the starting position, then relax. Repeat the movements in the above order ten times

T. P. B.

INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF SHARK

Long regarded as a total loss, the shark is now fast becoming a commercial asset. Surprisingly little of the carcass is wasted, for the utilization of shark products has been steadily developed of late years

It is estimated that an average adult specimen of this "tiger of the seas"—about ten feet in length—yields approximately two and one-half pounds of edible fins, from 150 to 200 teeth in good condition, from 18 to 20 per cent. of its total weight in oil, a skin of about eighty-five inches in length, and, if one of the right variety, 40 per cent. of its weight in dried, salted flesh. The sharp product with the highest industrial value is said to be the liver oil, which is used as medicine.

Word comes from Japan that a recently invented process makes it possible to use shark oils as a lubricant in airplane and other motors at a temperature as low as forty-five degrees below zero. Further use of high grade shark oil is said to be made by the Japanese in tempering steel.

"If I marry, many women will be unhappy."

"How often do you expect to marry, then?"

He was visiting the bandage-covered friend in hospital.

"What happened?" queried the victim.

"You were drunk and you wagered you could jump out of the window and fly round the square," related the visitor.

"Why," howled the patient, "didn't you stop me?"

"Stop you, nothing!" returned his pal. "I had two pounds on you!"

Sind's Most Conspicuous Landmark

Romance Of Sixteenth Century Minaret Of Mir Masum Shah

(By G. K. HARGANI).

The most conspicuous object in Sind is the Minaret of Mir Masum Shah at Sukkur. It was built by Mir Mahammed Masum, a famous Saiyed, soldier and the author of the History of Sind, whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur, giving him large Jagirs in the surrounding country.

The Masum Saiyeds of Sind take their name from Mir Mahammed Masum, whose father came to Sind in the train of Emperor Babar and settled at Sukkur When his son grew up and was appointed ruler of Rohri and Sukkur by Akbar, as said above. he built the Minaret which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. The monument is an unshapely. more or less conical tower built of red bricks. slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase. worn very smooth, gives access.

It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 200 feet high, so that it is second in India in point of height, the first being the Kutab Minar at Delhi, and it gives a magnificent view of the surrounding country from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage put up presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscriptions in Persian characters:—

"The Minar of Nami" (this is the nom-de-plume assumed by Mir Masum) gives view of the world". This spells 1,002. which is equivalent to A. D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed 14 years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the Minaret are the tombs of a holy man and his father, members of his family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writings and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles, which Sir R. Burton calls a place of prayer.

Masum Shah's Tow er At Sukkur.

"I Have Become A Convert To Yoga"

Ramon Novarro, Famous Film Star, Reveals Why He Forsook The Screen

Ramon Novarro, erstwhile idol of millions of women film fans, who dramatically announced his retirement from the screen in 1935 to "do something for the betterment of mankind," has only now revealed why he forsook the glamour of moviedom.

"Indian philosophies," he declared to a Central News correspondent, "were responsible for my retirement. I have become a convert to Yoga and my only ambition is to attain a state of utter tranquillity."

Ramon Novarro

Novarro was born in the small Mexican town of Durango, the third child of a family of 12. When he was 17—he is only 33 now—he went to Los Angeles with a younger brother to seek his fortune.

Then Mr. Rex Ingram spotted him, made him famous in the silent films of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Scaramouche" and from that time onward Novarro was in the forefront of screen favourities. Famous films in which he starred were "Ben Hur" and "The Student Prince."

It was in December, 1935, while in London playing in "Royal Exchange" at His Majesty's, that Mr. Novarro revealed his decision to retire.

To assembled interviewers ne declared "Convinced that I can no longer give a screen performance that would be worth the salary I am being paid, I shall never appear on the screen again. It is not success that brings happiness. It is only through suffering that we can learn the true secret of happiness—unselfishness."

He said he would go to Rio de Janeiro to write the story of his life which would be called "The Failure of Success."

Now he has revealed that in 1935, having made all the money he ever hoped to need, he thought deeply of the Indian philosophies.

SECLUDED LIFE.

"I decided to learn the breathing exercises of Yoga" he said. "I tried to practise them. The Yogi state of mental and physical tranquillity is the one for which we should strive."

Putting his words into action, Novarro now lives a simple existence with his mother and sister in a house on a hill high above the bustle of Hollywood.—"Prediction."

RELATIONSHIP:

(Continued From Page 7.)

three things essential to the attainment of any and every objective of a material kind, the three things, the lack of any one of which makes progress impossible, and where one is wanting, but little of worthwhile character is ever accomplished. Skill may be possessed in a superlative degree, together with an abundance of materials from which to make things, but if the tools to complete the combination are insufficient, production is necessarily slow and the article produced is expensive and generally inferior. If the employee in the office is to render the most effective service, it is quite imperative that we have the right kind of equipment Even the little things count for a great deal—such things as rules. inkwells, scissors, pen racks, and the like. But some employers in the name of economy attempt to get along without any at all. In fact, too much of economy affected in things of this kind and time wasted in using things that are unhandy and inconvenient. cost more than the articles themselves.

As my time is nearing to come I wish to say in the last analysis that is all very well for any employer to pour out instructions to any employee on how to behave in the office how to be on time. how to be neat in appearance. how to mind one's work. how to be considerate of others. how to observe amenities as 'good-morning', 'good evening' 'thank you please' and so on But, after all the relation between an employer and employee is not one-sided affair. And so, it seems to me, as an employee, that it is only fair to say something to the employer. Perhaps it will never be possible to devise a method that will solve, in an entirely equitable and satisfactory manner, the vexing problem of the relationship between an Employer and Employee. It is one of the subjects concerning which there is much diversity of opinion, and this has resulted in an extensive and varied assortment of rules and practices.

Ten Rules For The Employer

Some time ago I read in a magazine the Ten Rules for any Employer. And here they are:

"1 Remember your employee has an outside life to live and is human—a life outside as important to him as his working life.

2 Be considerate. Show forethought and kindness.

3 Don't rush him unless necessary. When you are apt to spend a half hour yourself later dwadling. do not give orders like streak of lighting.

4 If now and then it is necessary to work overtime, make it also pleasant that on such a day the work is quickly finished. let your employee go home a little before the closing time.

5 Remember you only pay him a salary. Be sportsmanlike and fair and do not expect double value.

6 Try to be a good dictator and fair. Do not pretend to know more than you do and minimize your employee's knowledge, especially if your employee is apt to know.

7 If possible, see that he has a comfortable place in which to work, with good light, proper equipment, little or no confusion or interruptions. This all tends to be easier on the nerves and insures you more and better work from your employee.

8 Do not have your employees tell unnecessary lies or leave them to face an unpleasant situation for you. You only put them in a difficult position and frequently impose too much responsibility.

9 Do not expect any employee to have all the qualifications of training, education, experience, and personality and pay a salary commensurate with about one half of those qualifications.

10 If you wish your employees to be well dressed at work, pay them sufficient that they may live and maintain your office appearance standards."

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Newly Discovered Elements

From one point of view, the discovery of element 87 by Horia Hulubei, a Rumanian living in Paris, completes the list of the elements which, from the beginning of things, have been waiting for man to find them. From another viewpoint it serves to remind us that there are still four elements in the periodic table which no one has ever seen, their existence being inferred merely from observed effects attributable to extremely small quantities.

If all of the elements are listed in the order of increasing atomic weights—hydrogen, helium, lithium, beryllium, and so on to uranium, the heaviest of the natural elements—it appears that similar properties recur at regular intervals in the list. Mendelyeev's great discovery was summarized in the periodic table. The list of all the elements was divided into several shorter lists. When these were set down, one under another, or tabulated in horizontal lines, elements having similar properties were found to be listed in the same vertical columns.

But Mendelyeev found—and this is evidence of his genius—that, in order to meet the condition that the elements listed in the same vertical columns should have similar properties, it was necessary to leave certain gaps in the table. In other words, it was necessary to construct the table as if certain elements existed. Mendelyeev, in 1869, predicted the automic weights and properties of a number of these elements and they have since been discovered, confirming his prediction.

In 1913-1914, H. G. J. Moseley studied the X-ray emission spectra of the elements and observed certain regularities in the wavelengths of the principal lines, which were attributable to the regularly increasing complexity of structure of atoms of increasing atomic weight. He gave atomic numbers to the elements numbering hydrogen as 1, helium 2 lithium 3, Beryllium 4, and so on to uranium 92. All of the elements of Mendeleyeev's tables, whether known or unknown, were numbered. The vacancies were confirmed as vacancies; the puzzling group of the rare earths was put in order; gaps in the known series were made clear.

All elements between hydrogen 1 and uranium 92 are now more or less perfectly known. Since the discovery of isotopes—that is, of portions of the same elements which differ in atomic weight but have the same chemical properties—the atomic number of an element is regarded as a more fundamental property than its atomic weight.

Elements numbered 61, illinium, 43, masurium, 85, alabamine, and 87, virginium—or madavium as Hulubei has named it—have in some sense been discovered. They are known by some evidence or other, though not by any which is sufficient to make us acquainted with their ordinary physical properties, such as density and colour and appearance. Their histories lack the fine dramatic and unequivocal characters of the histories of oxygen and of radium beyond uranium 92, a number of "transuranic" elements have been produced by bombarding heavy atoms with neutrons which stick to them and make them heavier. The resulting radioactive super-elements are such that we may say of them that they have been prepared but not that they have been discovered.

Element 61, illinium, was discovered in 1926 by Professor B. S. Hopkins of the University of Illinois and Dr. L. F. Yntema, who made a spectrographic examination of the bromates fractionated from monazite sand. The expected lines in the absorption spectrum were found and also the X-ray spectrum which was predicted from Moseley's rule. After Hopkins had announced the discovery and had named the element, certain double magnesium nitrates, which Professor Charles James of the University of New Hampshire had been fractionating in search of the same element, were examined and found to show the same lines. Professor Luigi Rolla of the Royal University of Florence also discovered the element; he named it florentium. He worked with the assistance of Miss Rita Brunetti, also a Professor at Florence, who made the spectroscopic examination of the double thallium sulphates which he fractionated from monazite sand. The results obtained in 1924 were not published until 1926.

The discovery of two new elements of the magnanese group, numbers 43 and 75, was announced in June, 1925, by three Berlin chemists—Drs. Walter Noddack and Ida Tacke (subsequently Frau Noddack) who fractionated material from the mineral, columbite, and Dr. Otto Berg, who examined the material with X-Ray spectograph. They named the elements masurium (43) and rhenium (75) in memory of two provinces which Germany lost by the World War. Rhenium has since been studied extensively and has come into commerce, but no further information about masurium has been published.

Between 1927 and 1930, Dr. Fred Allison of the physics department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute worked out a magnetooptic method of analysis. He found that, when a beam of monochromatic polarized light is passed through a transparent solution of the chemical compound which is subjected at the same time to the action of a magnetic field, there appear one or more minima of light intensity after a time lag of about a billionth of a second. From the study of many compounds, Allison and Murphy concluded that the time lag is an inverse function of the chemical equivalent of the ion. In the fall of 1929 they examined specimens of lepidolite and pollucite—lithium minerals which contain cesium and which might be expected to contain small amounts of the new alkali metal, element 87, which falls below cesium in the vertical column of the periodic table—and found minima at the points which corresponded to that element. Allison proposed for it the name of virginium, after his native state. Allison and Murphy, with the assistance of Professor Edna R. Bishop and Miss Anna L. Sommer, later worked on material from monazite sand and in May, 1931, announced the discovery, by the magnetooptic method, of the new halogen, element 85, which falls below iodine in the vertical column of the periodic table. This they named alabamine, in memory of the place of its discovery.

Virginium, the element recently reported as rediscovered, has had already a considerable history. In October, 1931, Professor Jacob Papish and Eugene Wainer of the chemistry department of Cornell University obtained spectroscopic evidence of its existence. They sought for it in a specimen of samarskite rich in uranium and its disintegration products and containing rubidium and cesium. The least soluble of the aluminum alums fractionated from this material showed in their X-ray spectra the lines predicted from Moseley's rule. Papish and Wainer were not able to confirm the magnetooptic observations of Allison and his co-workers and suggested that the minima which the latter observed might perhaps have been caused by certain complexions of tin and rhenium. The Alabama chemists showed that the minima due to the complex ions may be made to disappear by appropriate chemical treatment while the minima due to element 87 remain undisturbed. These results were confirmed by Professor J. L. McGhee and Miss Margaret Lawrenz of Emory University in Georgia. Professor Hopkins and Dr. Gordon Hughes later examined the magnetooptic method of analysis and found it to be a thousand times more sensitive than analysis by the arc spectrum.

According to the offhand and informal announcement of Hulubei's discovery, made by Dr. F. R. Hirsh, Jr., at a seminar in the physics department of the California Institute of Technology, he found the lines of element 87 in material from polucite, working with a curved crystal focusing X-ray spectrograph. The instrument is one which was first suggested by Dr. Du Mond of the California Institute of Technology and was modified by the French scientist, Cauchois. It is said to be capable of detecting one part of an element in 10,000,000,000 parts of material—one in ten billion, as we would say.

ANIMALS DO THINK

(From the "Answers")

Do animals think?

Dr. Serge Voronoff, whose grafting operations on animals and human beings have made him famous, believes that they do. He goes further. He considers that animals have souls.

One of his monkeys, Vidal, who was allowed to roam about the laboratory at the College de France, watched an attendant making a hole in a plank. Vidal picked up the tools and began to hit the chisel with the hammer.

At first the doctor thought the monkey was merely imitating movement, then he was surprised to see Vidal pass his hand underneath the plank to feel whether the hole was right through. When the chisel had at last pierced the plank, the monkey laid aside the tools. He was satisfied with the job.

Cup from an Eggshell.

Nora, another monkey, was in the habit of getting an egg and a bottle filled with chocolate—the liquid, not the sweet. Monkeys are very fond of egg and chocolate.

When Nora had emptied the egg she put the bottle to her mouth, but found that some of the liquid dribbled down her chin. She stopped drinking, and held out the bottle and the eggshell to Voronoff's brother.

The latter did not at first understand what she wanted, but she persisted until he filled the eggshell with chocolate and gave it to her. She did this until the bottle was emptied.

Thomas Edward, the Scottish naturalist, who has spent most of his life studying birds, saw two little birds known as turnstones trying to turn over a dead fish among the rocks of Banffshire. They pushed and pushed with their breasts, could not manage it, then tried their beaks, but their strength was not enough. All they could do was to raise the fish a little. They worked on one side, then on the other, for nearly half an hour.

Then another bird came to help, and was greeted with obvious signs of pleasure. With the aid of the third bird they succeeded.

In the days of the horse-drawn omnibuses in Paris one old horse changed his place at a gradient when a third horse was linked to the traces. At length it was found why he did so. He was making his companions do the hard work.

A horse in a cavalry regiment began to limp one day when he was being saddled. The saddle was taken off; but when the squadron had left for exercises the limp disappeared. He was watched and examined. There was nothing wrong with him. It was only his way of escaping duty.

The same horse disliked having his halter secured to a beam. He found a way of undoing the chain; but immediately the stable guard came along he seized it with his teeth and rattled it as other horses did who were tethered. He was trying to bluff the guard!

Dogs have notions of injustice. In a village in the south of France a peasant used two dogs to turn a spit on which cooking was done. The spit was turned by aid of a drum, and a dog was placed in the drum to make it move.

One dog was told to enter the drum. He bared his teeth and wouldn't budge. It was not his turn. When his turn came he did the job quietly and well.

A mahout in India saw his elephant strip twigs from a branch to make a fan which it waved from side to side keep the flies off.

Some of these elephants, when carrying iron pipes for water conduits, need only to see a workman adjust one pipe to be able to take over his job: as they bring up each pipe they fit it accurately to the next.

Many more stories could be told, but Dr. Voronoff is certain, after his investigations, that birds and animals are endowed with brains, and that some of their actions cannot be explained by "instinct."

SYNTHETIC MOON-LIGHT

New York Engineer's Invention

Synthetic moonlight, to make couples feel romantic in the home, has been invented by Mr. Aulbrey E. Noble, a research engineer, at Buffalo, New York, says Reuter.

It is produced by gas-tube lighting, and is turned on with a switch. Silvery-blue rays, just like the real thing, it is claimed, are produced.

'We can also produce synthetic daylight in the home with a combination of coloured gas-lighting,' said Mr. Noble.

Another device made by Mr. Noble colours the walls of a room with rays from an invisible lamp.

Artillery Reports Indicate Stratosphere Temperatures

Reports of naval guns, arriving at distant sensitive instruments later than they should according to theory, give meteorologists clues to the temperatures nigh in the stratosphere, Dr. Beno Gutenberg, reported to the American Geophysical Union.

Using a special air-pressure-change instrument, resembling a radio loud-speaker he detected variations in air pressure that coincided with naval gunfire offshore. Sound from the gunfire arrived at the sensitive instruments almost a minute later than it theoretically should have, indicating that it travelled into the stratosphere and was reflected from a layer of warm air lying above the earth's surface.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

which perhaps many of you have heard. But I will relate it to you again. Just listen:—

There was a rich Brahmin in a town named Akalpuri. He was very pious, and prayed to God every day, entreating Him to give him 'Darshana,' so that he might achieve 'Moksha.'

Once he saw God—in a dream—speaking to him: "Pious old man, I shall come to your house to-morrow—be ready to receive me." And when he awoke, he seemed to be very much pleased and happy.

Next day he made so many preparations for God. The home was decorated. Various kinds of sweets were prepared and kept

Bro. Fakirchand Nandlal is an Enthusiastic Reader of our "Corner."

ready in a specially decorated 'Mandap'....

The clock struck twelve. No body turned up. One, two, three, four, five....and the evening advanced. Yet none had come. And the Brahmin was feeling very anxious to have the God's 'Darshan.'.

Just at that moment, an old beggar entered his house with tottering steps,—a feeble pitiable figure. He requested him for some food. But no one would hear him. Still he went on appealing for it.

Suddenly the Brahmin came out and scolded the beggar severely for having polluted the place where God was to come. Yet the beggar would not go away.

The Brahmin became very angry, and ordered his servants to beat and drag him out of the 'Mandap.' Then there was quiet again.

The evening was over, and night approached slowly. The Brahmin waited and waited till mid-night. There was no sign of God's coming. And he began to weep bitterly. While sobbing, he was overtaken by sleep.

Suddenly he saw God—once again in a dream—and he asked Him why He had not turned up as promised. God replied, "Why, I did come to you, but you ordered Me to be beaten and dragged out of your 'Mandap'!—Don't you remember it?"

The Brahmin cried: "Oh, that was a beggar—not You! How could I know that it was You?"

And God said, "Consider every poor and helpless man to be Myself and help him. That would please Me the most!"

* * *

LEGENDS ABOUT FIRE

(By Freny Wadia.)

According to the ancient "Shan-Nama" of Persia, fire was seen for the first time in the world when a hero called Hushenk hurled a stone at a snake. He did not catch the snake, but the stone that he threw struck a rock, whereupon "light shone from the dark pebble, the heart of the rock flashed out in glory and fire was seen."

* * *

As the buffalo raced across the plains in the night he lighted up the darkness with sparks, and as his hoofs hit the rocks he set the bush ablaze, for every one to see, and "fire came". This is what the North American legend states, while the Dakota Indians replace the buffalo as the giver of fire to man by the panther, which is supposed to have struck fire from its claws as it scampered up a stone hill.

* * *

I could continue telling you lots more old legends about the beginning of fire, but all of them embody the fact that the movements of men or animals caused stones to crash together, thus producing a spark which gave rise to fire.

* * *

So you can gather by yourselves that through watching some such occurrence, or while trying to break a rock himself, a savage might have come across the mode of making sparks by striking flint and iron pyrites together, and found that these sparks could be used for setting light to dry grass, leaves, and such like.

* * *

But then we must remember that there must have been places so dense with vegetation that no flinty rocks were about, and it is possible that in this case a natural occurrence may have suggested "fire" to a savage, such as dead branches rubbing together in the wind and becoming so hot that they ignited.

Children in Fancy Dress.

WALL BRICKS.

(By Kainia Idnalli).

When you look at a wall you will notice that it appears to be made of large and small bricks. Of course, this is not so, all bricks are the same size; and this effect is because bricks are always laid at right angle to each other in order to gain strength.

The bricklayer first of all lays down two bricks side by side, which show in the wall as whole bricks. Next he takes a single brick and places it against them so that only the small end is seen. After this he places two more bricks longways and another across, and so on, the result being a well as you know it; something that cannot be argued about.

But were it built without the bricks at right angles, it would be a very different affair and more easily pushed over.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

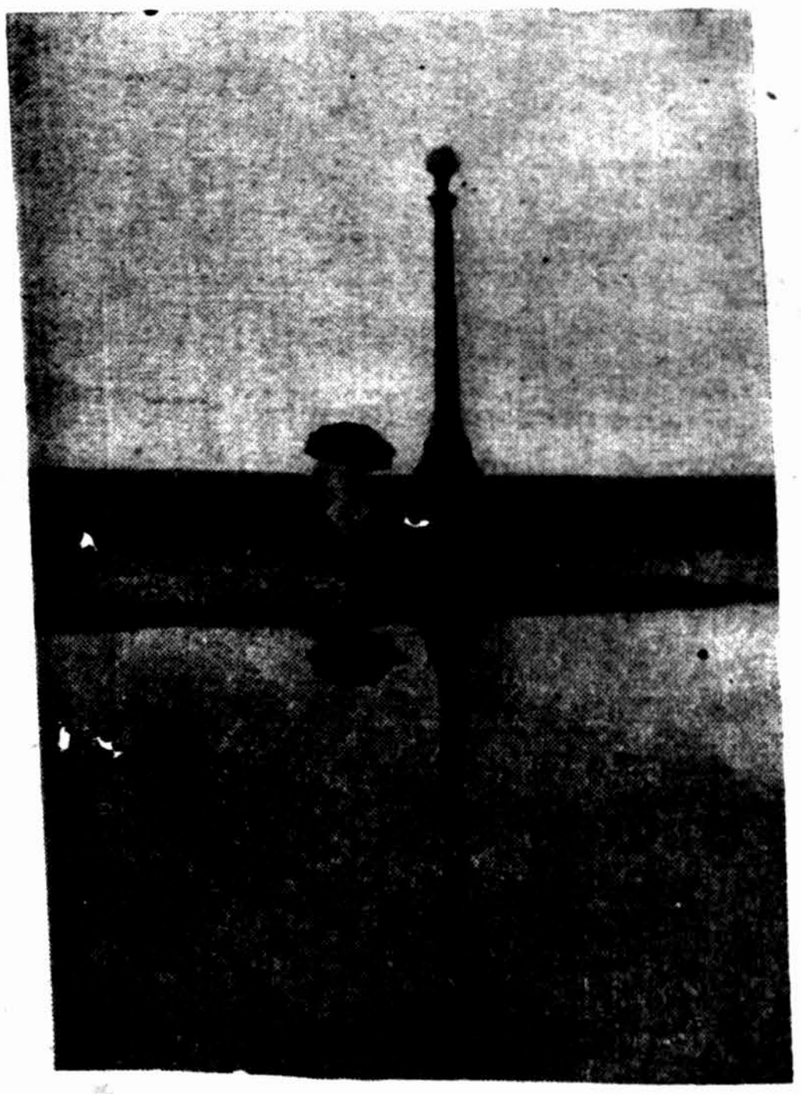
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada



"Monsoon Reflections"
(Photo by M. J. Vyaravalla.)

"Happiness"
(Photo by B. F. Ferriera).

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 4)

were men, too, like Shwe Yon, who was known as the Great Doctor. One day he addressed the rebel forces from a dais whereon was a heap of swords, a pile of amulets, and beside him the gong, Aung Maung, the Victorious Gong. He said I now give you amulets which will render you sword-and gun-proof. In the case of this gong, it has magic power. Wish for what you want and sound this gong. When you meet Government troops, sound it and they will be stupefied. Sound it and their arms will flow away like the water of a river; sound it and advance and cut them down.' On the following morning they all assembled at an appointed place, and after having walked round the pagoda three times they marched out under the leadership of Kyabo Tun Maung in the direction of Nyaungwaing. Some of them were in blue-black shirts and shorts. As they marched out Shwe Yon, the Great Doctor, touched them one by one with his finger and gave a style to each, such as Padaweiksa or Thanweiksa (the Flying Man or the Invisible Man) saying that his touch would render them invulnerable. At dawn next day they arrived at Yebya village, where they had breakfast, and on their departure took with them two ten-house ward headmen, who were said to be for the English. 'On our departure from Yebya,' one of the rebels afterwards confessed, 'we came to Kyauk-pon in the forest, where we worshipped a heap of rocks, as it was the abode of a spirit. Then Kyabo Tun Maung, the leader, tried the two ward headmen. He said: "These two men are traitors' Having said this, he addressed some of us thus: 'Elders, I turn my face now." Whereupon Yebo Aung Hmein, his executioner, killed the two ward headmen.'

To this extraordinary scene Sir Charles Innes hastened back. Though the rebels had no arms or money and were certain to be defeated in the end, there was great danger that the rebellion would first spread from Lower to Upper Burma, and that the peasantry of the whole province would be involved. While by no means all the inhabitants of the affected areas had joined Saya San, there had been one sinister development. Ex-convicts and other persons of violent character were encouraged by the general breakdown of law and order to turn bandits, and in gangs which were hard to distinguish from Saya San's own men began to prey on the villages and to commit every depredation. People remembered that at the fall of the Burmese dynasty in 1885 such bandits had terrorized Upper Burma for years. If the rebellion spread the bandits would enormously increase and peaceful administration might take a long time to re-establish

Attitude Of Legislature

The key to the situation was the attitude of the legislature. Its members were nearly all men of moderate opinion who hoped that the new form of Government, which they wanted just as much as the rebels, could be obtained constitutionally from Parliament. They had not incited the peasantry to revolt nor did they now lend them any encouragement. Extreme Left-wing organizations may have been in touch with the rebel leaders, but none of the established Burman politicians thought that their country's freedom could be achieved by rushing unarmed upon regular troops. As these politicians represented everything that was modern, educated, and reasonable in Burma, it was clear that the right course was to get them to London as soon as possible and there discuss with them in a fair and open manner the terms of a constitution which should be no less liberal than that offered to India. Such a course would do more than anything else to steady the peasantry.

When Sir Charles Innes returned to Burma early in 1931 such a conference in London had been mooted, but no date had been fixed. The political leaders were suspicious of the Governor's intentions, and when they remembered his draft constitution considered that they had reason to fear a crooked deal. It does not seem that he found time to allay their suspicions and promise them a speedy hearing in London. Instead, he plunged directly into the urgent work of suppressing the rebellion. He obtained troops and aeroplanes from India and his days were occupied in conferences with military and police officers.

I did not think the moment at all opportune to obtrude my personal griefs upon him and I left him in ignorance of what had befallen me during his absence. My resources, mental and physical, had been severely tried, I had had no holiday for three years, for I cannot call my trip to Maymyo a holiday, and a distaste for a system, whose passing was marked by the events I have been describing, began to torment me. I looked forward eagerly to the arrival of the officer who was to relieve me.

And the East can be too exotic. There comes a time when one longs for buttercups and the hedges of May. I sailed for home on the 30th of April 1931

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT).

(Continued from column 4.)

with it the factory system. This, doubtless, means, production on a large scale and much wealth. But this "wealth" is but another form of inequality, inequality of possession. Hence, the deep unrest of to-day. Much wealth is produced, but it is not ethically distributed; it is not shared with the multitudes.

A Brotherly Civilisation alone can endure and expand. For it alone is a healthy organism. Class-rule and mass slavery are symptoms of disease.

The coming epoch cannot be led by a Cromwell. Nor by a Napoleon. The coming epoch belongs to the Spirit of Krishna, Buddha, Christ. The deepest in the Universe must be interpreted in terms not of brute force, but of truth and love.

It cannot be that the Logos path forsaken the world. Yet, surveying the world-situation, I confess I feel, sometimes, so lonely; and a voice within me speaks:—"How long, O Lord?"

How long will the nations wander in the night? Wander in "avidya?" How long will they continue to be harsh to the poor and humble?

ANOTHER ARMAGEDDON?

In the last Great War, one of the airmen bombed a French hospital camp. The airman crashed, was wounded and carried into the French hospital. A French nurse asked him why he took part in the raid; he laughed and said:—"Where there's a light, there is life. We are out to destroy all life." Some hours later, he heard the sound of an aeroplane coming to bomb the hospital. He crawled under his cot and died of terror! Here is picture of current civilisation. "We are out to destroy all life!"

Europe has, to-day, over a million more soldiers than she had before the War. Are things drifting towards another world-war? Will India be over taken by chaos? The Peasant may yet save us,—the Peasant, "not" the Politican. The New Civilisation must be essentially simple, —and spiritual.

THE COMING EPOCH

By Sadhu T. L. Vaswani

Goodwill binds and builds. Hate-vibrations break. Put water, honey, or milk in the cut-glass. It stands beautifully. But poison in it: it breaks.

Man has not yet attained to manhood. Politics have bungled. Freedom is more than political freedom. Party conflicts imperil political programmes. And programmes can do little without men inspired by an ideal of social betterment. A "new spirit" is needed, not merely "a new political machinery."

A new civilisation must be built in the minds and hearts of the young. It will not be built without these two essential conditions:—(1) pursuit of truth, and (2) use of the earth and nature-powers discovered by science for humanisation of life.

Mind-force and nature-forces have, so far, engaged the attention of the modern man. He must advance a step further. Brain and science have not been rightly used; and we have made of the Plan of Life a sorry scheme.

Hence the cruel complications of current civilisation. Man must draw upon a mightier Force. It is named "Atma-shakti" by the Rishis of India. It awakens goodwill, sympathy, co-operation in the service of the Ideal. Without it you cannot build a New Society. Knowledge and sympathy are curative. There is a divinity in human instincts that responds to the call of the Spirit, the "Atma-shakti". Only let the human instincts be drawn out. And the drawing power is Education.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

The sin of Greek civilisation was slavery of almost half the people. Greek patriotism was that of a 'privileged" class, and carried within it the seed of its death. The sin of Roman civilisation was imperialism. It rested on military force and so, inevitably, crumbled to its fall. The sin of modern civilisation is unethical industrialism, which inevitably results in slavery of the poor.

The age we live in is an age of machinery. Machinery brings

(Continued in col. 2)

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Milestones *of* Science

THE world's largest bearing, weighing 317,000 pounds and designed to carry the million-pound weight of the enormous new telescope on Mount Palomar, California, has just been completed at the East Pittsburgh plant of an electrical appliance company. The bearing and supports for the new telescope have been so designed that an electric motor of only 165/1000 of a horsepower will turn it.

THE heartbeats of Jack Lovelock, New Zealand runner, were recently broadcast from a room in the King's College Hospital, London, to Melbourne, Australia—9,000 miles away. The experiment was a demonstration of the workings of the phonostethoscope, an apparatus which records the action of the heart.

MANUEL SOMOHANO, of Mexico City, has invented a non-blurrable mirror for the bathroom. It is guaranteed not to fog or to get all steamed up when the hot water is turned on.

THE American Iron and Steel Institute has estimated that the geographical center of the steel industry is now one mile north of Mansfield, Ohio. It has moved about 350 miles westward in sixty years.

MORE than 22,000 miles of highways of all classes were constructed under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Public Roads during the last fiscal year. A total of 1,100 grade crossings were eliminated and 574 protected with signals and other devices.

PEN-POINTS are now being manufactured out of aluminum and aluminum alloys, the outer surface of which is treated with an electric oxydizing process. It is claimed that the porous oxide surface takes up the ink in such a way that the pen-point does not have to be dipped in the ink as often as the old-style pen.

A NEW German hoisting crane with a lifting power of 250 tons is being completed for the harbor at Brest.

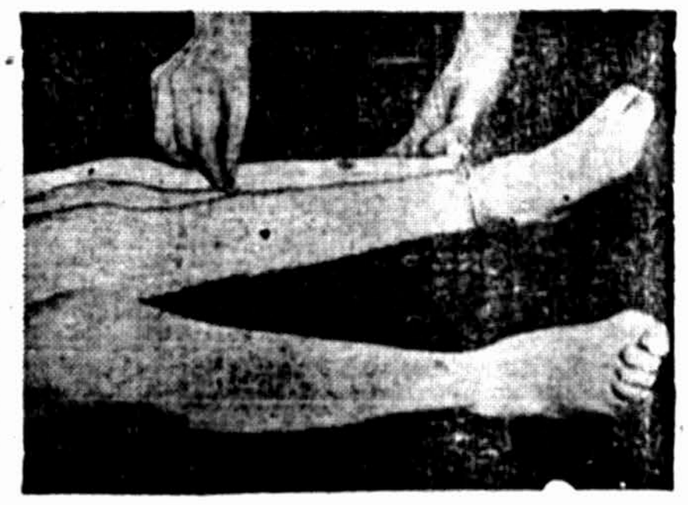
A GAS-PROOF shelter, capable of accommodating 1,400 persons in the event of air raids, has been constructed in one of the largest banks in Brussels, Belgium.

PEAT is now being used in Germany as a substitute for jute, cork or infusorial silica in the making of heat-insulating material for piping.

A NEW multiple photographic camera, developed at the instigation of the United States Army Air Corps, enables a single aerial photograph to show three times as much area as hitherto possible from a given altitude.

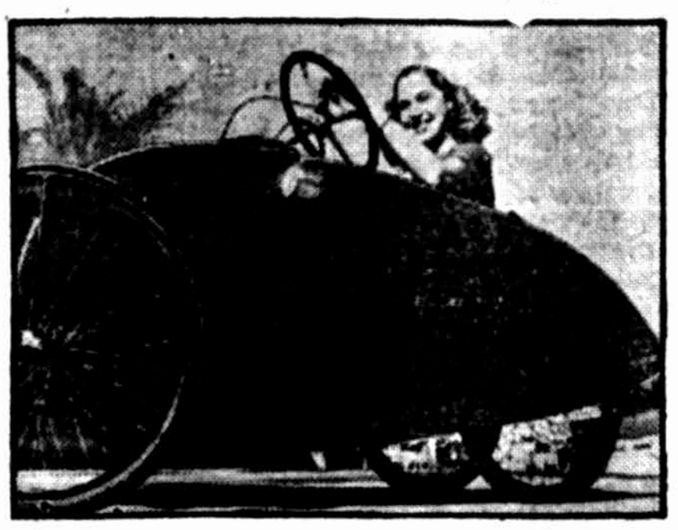
PROF. CHARLES S. GIBSON, of Cape Town, South Africa, has discovered a new and easy process for depositing films of pure gold on plate glass to make gold mirrors for the dressing table.

A Zipper Cast



HARRY M. GILLEN, of Trenton, N. J., has invented this zipper cast which has won the approval of many surgeons. The new cast enables a surgeon to treat a fracture without the necessity of making a new cast every time the old one is removed. Gillen's own wife was the first patient on whom the zipper was tried.

New Auto-Bike



HERE is the newest auto-bike combination, built for one, in which you can go traveling along routes where automobiles are barred. Bermuda may see many of them before long. Miss Gloria Hatrick posed for this photo on the sidewalk at Miami, Florida. The vehicle can be geared down to four miles an hour, requires no gasoline, and steers like a real automobile.

Models Aid Flood Study

ARMY engineers are learning many things about waterways and flood control at the U. S. Waterways Experiment Station near Vicksburg, Miss. The government has constructed miniature models of sections of important rivers for the purpose of determining the best flood-control measures. More than 170 studies of this kind have been conducted on models of such rivers as the Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and Savannah. The model of the Mississippi River is the largest at the station and the largest of its kind in the world. These rivers overflow their banks almost every year.

Glass-Walled Building

A WELL-KNOWN glass company and its affiliated companies have just moved into a glass-walled building constructed for them on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The new edifice is of fire-proof construction, the exterior walls consisting of great screens of glass units framed in Indian limestone. It is completely air-conditioned. The glass blocks are similar to those which have been used in a number of smaller buildings and for sections of some homes. They are one-foot square and are made of heat-resisting glass. And they also provide efficient insulation against the transfer of heat, since each block is hollow.

The Cogs of War

TEN enormous new tanks capable of traveling fifty miles an hour over any kind of terrain, have been added to the equipment of the First Tank Company, Fort Hamilton, New York. Each tank can be controlled by radio from the commanding officer's observation post. Each carries a crew of four men to handle steering and gun-firing apparatus. The armament consists of two fixed 30-caliber machine guns, one 50-caliber anti-tank machine gun and one sub-machine gun.

Polarized Light Presages Industrial Revolution

One-way Glass And Three-dimensional Movies Are Foreseen

A new industrial revolution is in the making and it will be created out of light. Practical applications on a large scale are foreseen now that man can create and control the kind of light that vibrates in one plane only. This kind of light is called "polarized light."

What the vacuum tube, familiar in our radios, did for applied electricity, a cheap and convenient means of polarizing light promises to do for optics.

For many years the polarization of light has been understood and used in a limited way. Expensive Nicol prisms, made from suitable crystals of Iceland spar, long have been used in microscopes and other optical instruments. The effects of polarized light long have been demonstrated in classroom physics experiments.

It is startling to have light blotted out by a mere twist of a disk that had been perfectly transparent. This happens when the prisms are "crossed" or arranged so that their "one-way streets for polarized light" block each other.

The new development in polarized light is the commercial production of large sheets of polarizing material, called Polaroid. Millions of small, needle-shaped crystals of the chemical, sulphate of iodo-quinine, are laid down in a film, which may be a yard or more wide and continuous in length. This synthetic sheet polarizes perfectly.

Some of the practical applications are:

A desk lamp that eliminates glare from papers on the desk.

Sunglasses that rub out sunlight reflections on pavements, sea, ice and snow.

Elimination of auto headlight glare by use of 45-degree polarizing screens on headlights and wind-shields of all cars.

Photographic filters for surface reflection elimination.

Coloured illumination and advertising displays.

And the most promising of all, perhaps, stereoscopic or three-dimensional motion pictures in colour.

NEW TEST FOR PASTEURIZED MILK

A new test for proper pasteurization of milk, which enables a non-technically trained inspector with a compact field kit to detect in ten minutes at the milk plant a raw milk content of as little as one part in a thousand, is announced by Dr. John L. Rice, City Health Commissioner, New York.

The technique was developed after a year's research in the laboratory of the Health Department's Bureau of Food and Drugs by Harry Scharer, a chemist employed in the department.

The new test is so sensitive it will find the addition of one-tenth of 1 per cent of raw milk or a drop of one degree from the required pasteurization temperature of 143 degrees Fahrenheit, or failure by a minute or two to hold that temperature for the necessary half hour.

Already about 50,000 samples of milk have been tested by the Scharer method, which resulted in further improvements in technique and apparatus. The test is being used not only by health officials but also by commercial dairies, hospitals and other institutions that pasteurize milk of check its pastenrization As a result of this test and certain corrective measures taken, the New York City milk supply is the safest in the world, Dr. Rice declared.

The test is based on the detection of the enzyme phosphomonoesterase, a constituent of raw milk supplied by the mammary gland of the cow. The enzyme, present only where inefficient pasteurization occurs, is detected through its chemical action on a phenyl phosphoric ester.—"New York Times".

Leaders' Reply To Zetland's Challenge

For Good Of Both Countries British Imperialism Must Be Destroyed, Says Subhas Bose

The following communique has been issued from the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad.

A statement respecting Federation was made by Lord Zetland at the Bombay Dinner in the last week of May. In the course of his statement, Lord Zetland thought it necessary to put a word of caution. He said:

"But here let me put in a word of caution. The fact that the Viceroy is shortly coming home on leave has given rise to speculation. I have seen it suggested that he is coming home to discuss with His Majesty's Government changes in the Federal structure embodied in the Act, and I should fear that silence on my part in the face of such suggestions might be assumed to indicate my concurrence with them.

Let me say at once, then, that so far as I am aware there is no foundation for any such suggestion. The Federal provisions of the Act were the outcome of prolonged and exhausted examination and discussion over a term of years, and in my view there is not the least likelihood of His Majesty's Government or of Parliament being willing to consider before even Federation has come into operation any alteration in its structure."

This is an open challenge to the Indian nation in view of the repeated condemnation of the Federal structure by all sections of the Indian people.

FOR GOOD OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

While touring the province of Bengal, President Subhas Chandra Bose said:

"I hear to-day that in a dinner speech Lord Zetland said in London that we, Indians are counting in vain on Viceroy's proposed visit to London. I want to say to Lord Zetland that those days are gone when Indians looked up to the State Secretary or speculated much on the movements of Viceroys and Governors. We want to frame our own constitution and the sooner Lord Zetland realises this, the better for England and India as well. We want to destroy British Imperialism for the good of both the countries. The nation to-day wants independence and this is the most opportune moment for Indians to throw themselves heart and soul in the freedom movement, irrespective of class or community."

JAWAHAR'S REJOINDER.

Ex-President Jawaharlal Nehru also administered a straight rejoinder to Lord Zetland's declaration. Addressing a mass public meeting on the Congress maidan at Poona, he said:

"His Lordship speaks as if he is still in the 19th century. He must realise that India has considerably gained in strength to-day, and is living in the 20th century to know the real worth of such wordy declarations. India opposes this Federation in all its aspects, and would not even touch it with a pair of tongs, if Britain persisted in foisting this unwanted Federation upon India against her will, not only would that harm the cause of India, but would also damage British prestige and authority. The sooner Britain realises that India is now powerful enough to resist it, the better."

On the eve of his departure to Europe Jawaharlal Nehru again declared speaking at a farewell meeting:

"Let not Lord Zetland and the British Cabinet have any illusions about the Congress attitude towards the federal scheme. If there is one subject on which the entire country is united it is the opposition to the scheme."

BHULABHAI'S ANSWER.

Addressing a well-attended meeting of Indians in London under the auspices of the Indian Swaraj League, Bhulabhai Desai, a member of the Congress Working Committee and the Leader of Opposition in the Indian Central Legislative Assembly had also declared that the Congress has determined to fight the present federal constitution. If it was imposed there shall be no provincial government which Congress will run. He warned his audience that this was not the bluff of Congress but the last ultimatum to those concerned.

In the course of an interview which President Subhas Chandra Bose had granted to Mr. Vernon Bartlett, the Editor of "World Review," the President summed up thus the main objections of the Indian people against the British scheme of Federation:

"The Princes would have 33 per cent. representation in the Lower House and 40 per cent. in Upper, although on the basis of their population they should have only 25 per cent.

They would nominate their representatives themselves and their influence would be reactionary whereas representatives of British India, elected under a democratic system, would be spokesmen of various parties and would not be equally united.

The second objection was that there were statutory provisions concerning commerce and industry which might make it difficult for Indian industries to get proper protection.

In the third place, defence would take 60 per cent. of federal expenditure and defence was a reserved question over which Indians would have no control."

HARIPURA RESOLUTION.

The Haripura Congress has already made it very clear that the Federation will be resisted. The Indian Nation is well prepared to take up Lord Zetland's challenge. Regarding the future movement, President Bose said at Noakhali on June 12, that responsibility of war remain with the British Government." If civil disobedience was to begin again it would be more powerful and extensive than before and would not confine itself to British India but would extend to Indian States also."

IN THE INDIAN STATES.

An order was issued under Section 144 by the District Magistrate banning the hoisting of National Flag prohibiting holding of meetings and making speeches. The order was defied by the residents of the Viduraswatham village in Kolar district (about 50 miles from Bangalore) when they assembled at a public meeting estimated at 10,000. The gathering was declared an unlawful assembly by the District Magistrate and ordered to disperse. The meeting not having dispersed the police opened fire which resulted as is alleged in 32 persons killed and 48 injured. The news of this indiscriminate firing sent a thrill of horror through the whole country. The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress passed a resolution condemning the firing and giving liberty to Congressmen to disobey prohibitory orders in order to vindicate fundamental rights and maintain their self-respect. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a press statement made an appeal to the Mysore Government to read the symptoms of popular awakening in Mysore and divest itself of its autocracy.

SARDAR'S MISSION TO BANGALORE

To study the situation at close quarters and also, if possible, to bring about a settlement between the Mysore Congress and the Mysore Government, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a member of the Congress Working Committee and J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, proceeded to Bangalore. Through their efforts a compromise formula was evolved, which comprised all the demands made by the State Congress at their Conference held at Shivapura shortly before.

Mention should be made here of another State, where a heroic Satyagraha struggle has just terminated in a singular victory for the peasants.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, through whose efforts an agreement has been reached, has issued a press statement, wherein he says:

"When all protests and petitions for due reduction of the crushing burden of land revenue failed, they refused to pay land revenue. In the course of that struggle they (the peasants) established the Mansa Khedut Committee which replaced the State in all matters and the entire machinery of the State was paralysed. At a later stage regular punchayat constituted on an elective basis of adult franchise was established.

On the other hand the repressive apparatus of the State is put into full force and often it exceeded the limits of law, property and even decency.

This heroic struggle of the peasants showed wonderful capacity for organisation, their sacrifice and suffering evoking sympathy from all quarters. The brave women of Mansa stood side by side with the men and showed marvellous courage and strength of will and purpose. They ungrudgingly suffered all hardships, insults and even physical injury, but above all the success of the struggle was mainly due to the complete observance of non-violence by the peasants of Mansa throughout the struggle in spite of several occasions of great provocation."

The main terms of the agreement are that a new revision of survey and settlement shall be made on the model of more progressive Revenue Codes and a revision enquiry will be made by an experienced officer assisted by a Committee of peasants.

VICTORY FOR INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

When the Indian Government showed their inability to protect the rights of Indians in Zanzibar, who had been deprived of their trade-rights by the Government of Zanzibar through the iniquitous Clove-decrees, the Indian National Congress had no other option left in the matter but to order a boycott of Zanzibar cloves by the Indian people. When the pressure of the boycott made itself sufficiently felt, the Zanzibar Government had to rescind the unjust decrees and come to terms with Indians in Zanzibar.

CHINA DAY

President Subhas Chandra Bose issued a statement in which he said: "In order to demonstrate once again our deep sympathy for the Chinese people in their hour of trial, I request all Congress organisations in the country to observe the 12th June, 1938 as an All-India China Day. Meetings and processions should be held on that day and a serious endeavour should be made to collect funds for our Medical Mission."

Accordingly the China Day was celebrated all over the country.

CAWNPORE LABOUR SITUATION

50,000 textile workers are on general strike for the last 38 days in Cawnpore, the chief industrial city of the United Provinces. There has not been a single case of organised violence since the day the strike began. The main features of the strike are, that it is spontaneous and yet determined, peaceful and complete.

The Cawnpore workers have struck work as a protest against the Employers' rejection of the report of the Enquiry Committee, appointed by the U.P. Government.

The Congress government of the United Provinces have since accepted the main recommendations of the Enquiry Committee as just and reasonable. The workers' cause is being solidly supported by the Cawnpore City Congress Committee and the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee.

The strikers are holding on bravely against hunger and unemployment. There is little doubt that the workers would win as a result of their united stand against injustice and greed.

"My, what beautiful hands you've got! Tell me, after you've cut your nails, do you file them?" asked a chorus girl.

"Oh, no," replied her typist friend, "I throw them away."

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

BRONCHO BILLIARDS: The words formed by the letters on the balls were: Martingale, Marginate, Emigrant, Garment, Magnet, Mange, Name, Man, An, A.

Relatively: The greatest amount Sally could receive is dol 10,000. This indicates that the four women mentioned in the will are but a single person. This could be the case if Sally's sister and brother married the children of their father's brother, while Sally married the son of her father's sister.

Lover's Triangle: Emeline had to walk 486 feet father than she had planned.

What Is It?: The title of the picture is "Carnival, Nice, France." The words in the panels are: 1, Car, Nival, 2. Vain, Care, 3. Fin, Crave, 4. Farces Tin. 5 Nice, Raft, 6. France, To.

Cross-Country Runners: There were 67 girls in the race. Following is the algebraic solution:

Let x equal the number of girls in the race.

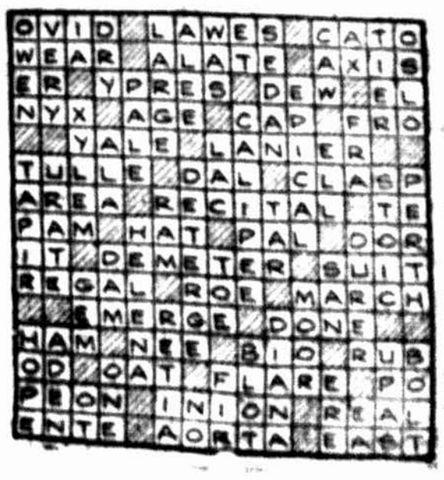
26 x equals the male population, not including soldiers.

2 x equals the excess of males over females.

24 x equals the female population. Then:

26 x plus 392 equals 2 x plus 2,000.
24 x equals 1,608.
x equals 67.

Cannon Ball: A cannon ball dropped through a tunnel bored through the earth would oscillate continually from end to end. Taking the air into account, the ball would fall short of the opposite end of the first lap, and in succeeding trips its path would become shorter and shorter, until its initial energy was exhausted, when it would rest at the center.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Mrs. Jones: "When does your husband find time to do all his reading?"

Mrs. Smith: "Usually when I want to tell him something."

* * * *

Window Cleaner: "Clean your windows, ma'am?"

Lady of the House: "No, they were just cleaned lately."

"But they look dirty ma'am."

"Why, they were cleaned only two maids ago!"

* * *

A church congregation was giving a reception to a former pastor and his wife. The present pastor in the receiving line greeted his predecessor heartily. "Ah, how pleasant to see you again," he said. "And is this your most charming wife?"

The other minister fixed his host with an accusing stare. "This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."

* * *

Wifie: "Sam, I've got lots of things I want to talk to you about."

Hubbie: "Good; usually you talk about a lot of things you haven't got."

* * * *

Father (sternly): "My girl, I don't like that young man you're going with."

Daughter: "Well, he's not exactly eaten up with you, Dad."

* * * *

"See that bald chap in the corner? He's the husband of Viola Ashton, the actress."

"Really? What was he before he was married?"

* * * *

Diner: "Waiter, I was here yesterday and had a steak."

Waiter: "Yes sir; will you have the same to-day?"

Diner: "Well, I might as well, if no one else is using it."

* * *

"If you see my bull along the road," panted Farmer Giles, pulling up beside an old lady, "keep that red cloak on and run towards me, will ye?"

* * *

"That's a funny thing," said Mrs. Peck. "They say in this book that a bachelor is a man who has been crossed in love."

"Yes," muttered her husband, "and a married man is one who has been double-crossed."

* * *

"What is truth?"

"What you hear when two women are having a row."

* * *

Passenger (to conductor of local train): "You're early this morning."

Conductor: "Yes, we had the wind behind us."

* * *

"What are you stopping the car for?"

"The road map says turn north and follow the trolley. We'll have to wait until one comes along."

* * *

"What is home without a mother?" said the good-looking young man.

"Well," replied the sweet young thing, "I am to-night."

* * *

Passenger: "When does the next train leave this one-eyed town for London?"

Porter: "There's one leaving in a few minutes, sir."

"I don't blame it."

* * *

"You look miserable. What is wrong?"

"I am up to the neck in debt."

"It can't be as bad as all that."

"It is. My hat's the only thing I have paid for."

Office Manager: "Before we can engage you, you will have to take an intelligence test."

Girl Applicant: "Intelligence test? Why, the ad. said you wanted a stenographer."

* * *

Barber (having sold a bottle of hair restorer to customer): "Excuse me sir, do you happen to play billiards?"

Customer: "Yes, why?"

Barber: "Then I must warn you, sir, after using this lotion, to be sure and wash your hands before so much as touching a billiard ball."

* * *

"If there is one thing I enjoy more than another," said Sprucer, "it is to get to the river bank and lie about fishing."

"Why, I fail to see the necessity for your going to the banks of the river to do that," remarked Mrs. Sprucer.

* * *

Prospective Buyer: "There are eight in my family, and we have a lot of friends."

Auto Salesman: "Let me sell you this second-hand patrol wagon. It has held 20—in a pinch."

"These lovely cakes!" gushed the visitor. "I don't know how many I've had———."

"Six," said the small son of the house.

* * *

Out in an oil locality a new man was making frantic efforts to raise a stand of twelve-inch pipe all by himself. The foreman jealous of his safety record, yelled excitedly, "Hey there, stop! Hey you, stop! Don't do that! Stop!"

Came the calm reply, "Whassamatter, boss? Are you trying to dictate a telegram?"

* * * *

"Oh, no," said the old lady, "you don't understand. When you are first married you think no one has ever loved as you do. When you have been married a few years, you realize that you love one another more than ever. But it is only when you are getting old that you know what love really is. Isn't that so?" she added, turning to her faithful old husband.

He cleared his throat.

"Oh, yes," he agreed. "If a fellow can only stick it that long."

And while discussing the younger generation, there's the story told about a little boy whose dad asked him to go to the kitchen for "a couple of mouthfuls of water."

The lad returned in a few minutes with a few inches of water in a glass. His dad drank it and sighed with satisfaction. It was just the amount of water his thirst required.

"How did you figure out so closely how much water I wanted?" Dad asked, just a bit curious.

"Well," the boy explained, "you said a couple of mouthfuls and I measured it."

* * *

"Please, ma'am," said the maid, "you know that Crown Derby jug you're so fond of?"

"Oh, Mary, what has happened now?" asked her employer.

"Well, I've broken the set that goes with it."

* * *

"That little dancer isn't a gold-digger any longer."

"Oh, has she altered her ways?"

"No, she's heard about platinum."

Our Humorist At Large

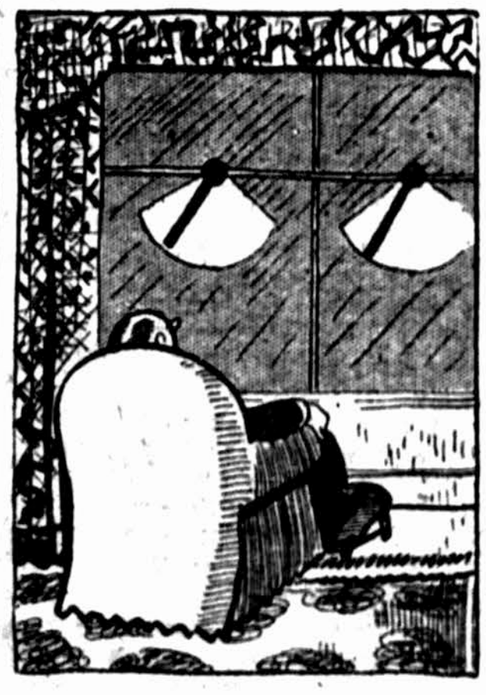
Suspicious conduct in the restaurant clothes stand.

"I brought that necklace for my wife back from Africa."

"At last they have repainted my bedroom".

"Please, ma'am, can I go into the park to-night? I do so love to hear the nightingale sing."

"Yes, you may go if you like, but do not take the nightingale, our salmon and cucumber, and a bottle of our wine this time."



The motorist spends a rainy day at home.

"Just fancy, he has just sent back my threatening letter with the spelling mistakes underlined".

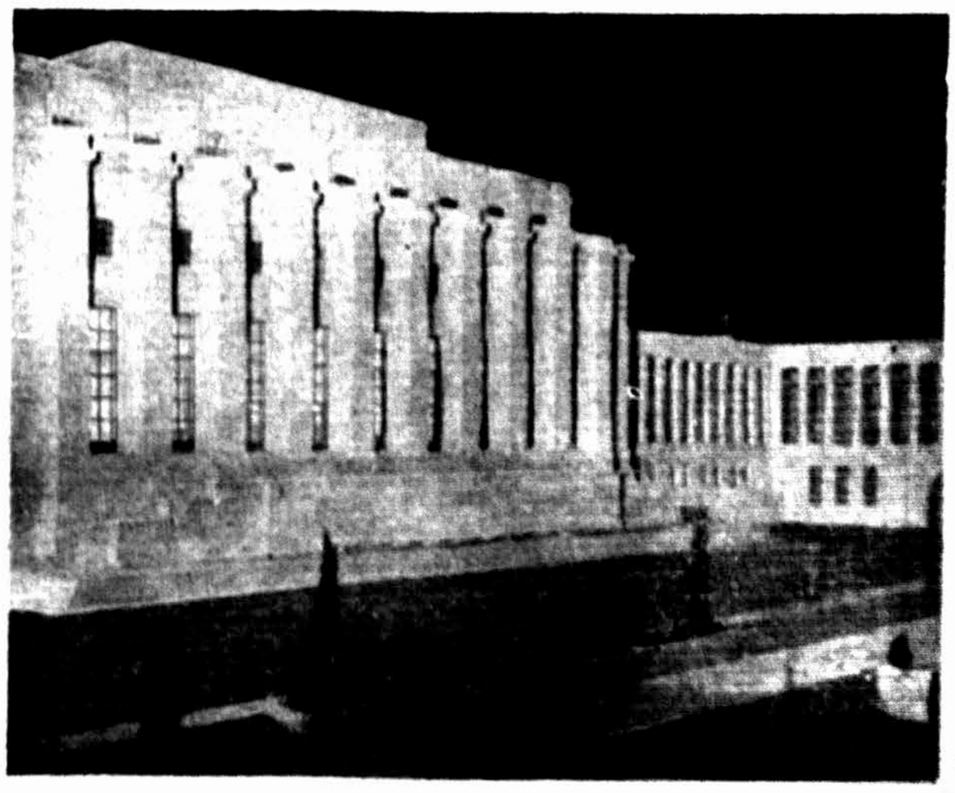
Left:—Bronze lamp of the purest Roman type—one of the rare works of art rescued by the Government of Spain from the vandalism of Franco's troops.

Right:—Scene at the duelling rendezvous outside Havana when Scarpeta (second from right), newspaper writer, met Agustin Parla (left), noted Cuban flier, on the field of honor over an article written by Scarpeta. However, they both missed the first shot. Parla missed the second and Scarpeta held his fire.

"AWAKENING"

An illustration of a famous Urdu couplet by S. A. H. Husaini, of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

Even tiny, neutral Switzerland is military-minded these troubled days in Europe.



An outside view of the League of Nations Building, Geneva.

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